

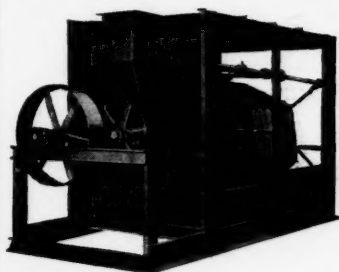
# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

CHICAGO AND NEW YORK

[Trade Mark Registered U. S. Patent Office.]

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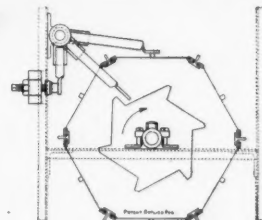
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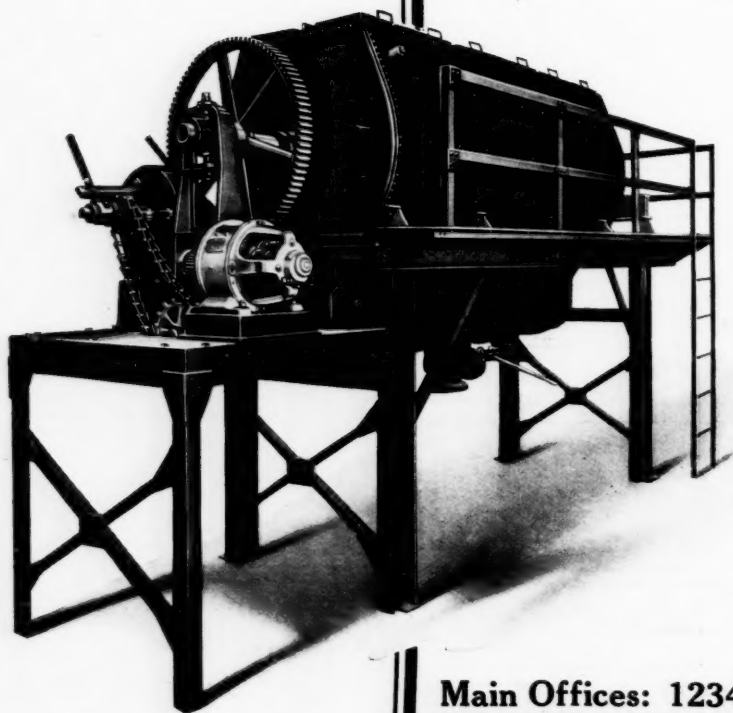
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# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS AND THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' TRADE AND SUPPLY ASSOCIATION  
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No. 15.

## COAL WASTE IN PACKING PLANTS

### Some Things Packers Can Do to Avoid These Losses

Written for The National Provisioner by Leonard E. Rollins, M. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the second in a series of special articles on packinghouse economies. The first article showed coal waste in a plant where cattle killing was heaviest. The tests here given are from a plant killing hogs and cattle.]

The fact that in many meat packing plants there is a little over 50 per cent of the coal wasted is startling, and it at once brings up the question as to what causes this and how the situation can be remedied. Some time ago THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER published actual test sheets on the amount of coal used in a modern packing plant and the weight of products compared with the fuel used.

In that earlier article, which appeared on January 14, 1922, it was shown that it was possible for a packing plant to turn out 1,000 pounds of dressed weight for 160 pounds of coal and finish all by-products. This statement aroused much comment among various packinghouse superintendents in different parts of the country, which showed the timeliness of the article and tended to wake up every packinghouse man to the importance of investigating steam costs.

One prominent Western packer differed with conclusions in this article and the practical value of tests, because he thought it was not representative since the tests were for a plant in which cattle constituted the great bulk of the product handled. He urged that in most plants the proposition is different, as the cattle business is on another basis and most of the product is disposed of within two or three days after slaughtering. This packer desired a test where there was a large percentage of hogs killed.

Recently another progressive packer commenting upon this article stated that this record was not at all impossible, as some packers were inclined to think, and that in his own plant the matter had been lately checked and it was found that he was operating on 157 pounds of coal per 1,000 pounds of dressed meat produced when running to capacity. It is also possible to turn out varying quantities of product for a fixed number of pounds of coal per 1,000 pounds of dressed weight.

#### Where the Trouble Is.

The trouble in many cases is just this,

that there is a lack of checking of results. Whether any meat packing plant producing pork only, beef only, sheep or mixed product, is wasting coal or not, can be determined by any packer who studies his figures a little. For example, he can take his results week by week and tabulate pounds of coal per 1,000 pounds of product.

One week will show very good results, some other week may show very poor results. It is not difficult to find out where the wastes are occurring, by studying how the coal-consuming or steam-consuming processes and apparatus are being operated in these two weeks. The remedy is to duplicate the conditions during the best week on a larger or smaller scale, depending upon the size of kill, and in that way try to eliminate many of the wastes of the poorest week.

Following is a comparison for six months in a typical plant where a large percentage of hogs were killed before and

Mo.	—Dressed weight—		—Tons, coal—		Lbs. coal per 1,000 lbs. D. W.		Sav. in %	Saving in total production cost.
	Before.	After.	Before.	After.	Before.	After.		
1	18,067,000	21,658,000	3,321	2,375	431	266	38%	3,561,000 lbs. more dressed weight for 941 tons less coal.
2	14,475,000	21,346,000	3,058	2,845	406	290	38%	6,871,000 lbs. more dressed weight for 213 tons less coal.
3	17,797,000	20,239,000	3,417	2,915	430	322	25%	2,442,000 lbs. more dressed weight for 342 tons less coal.
4	14,753,000	21,364,000	3,122	2,803	408	294	37%	6,611,000 lbs. more dressed weight for 319 tons less coal.
5	10,442,000	19,080,000	2,805	2,341	601	275	54%	8,638,000 lbs. more dressed weight for 464 tons less coal.
6	13,453,000	17,183,000	3,024	2,567	503	327	35%	3,730,000 lbs. more dressed weight for 417 tons less coal.
Average saving in six months.....								38% 2,856 tons less coal.

after a few of the wastes typical in most packing plants had been corrected:

Many of the wastes can be eliminated without new equipment. It is a good thing to get away from the idea that heavy expenditures for new buildings and equipment must be made before any real savings can be obtained. Some expenditure is necessary, of course, but it is surprising what results can be got with proper

Mo.	—Dressed weight—		—Tons, coal—		Pounds coal per 1,000 lbs. D. W.		Saving in %	
	Before.	After.	Before.	After.	Before.	After.		
1	15,019,000	8,719,000	2,788	1,376	415	353	15%	
2	13,795,000	8,909,000	2,537	1,367	412	343	17%	
3	18,090,000	17,695,000	2,840	1,807	351	228	35%	
4	8,733,000	11,928,000	2,175	1,533	358	288	48%	
5	13,969,000	11,416,000	2,327	1,284	374	252	32%	
6	10,893,000	11,746,000	2,210	1,500	454	286	37%	
Average saving in six months.....								31%

use of equipment already in operation.

One cause of waste is the great lack of co-ordination between the engineering department and plant departments. The lack of exact knowledge of what is going on

in the engineering department by superintendents, managers, division men and even engineers, and the total lack of any dependable knowledge by engineers of how plant work and process affect engine-room operation and costs, is what will cause much waste in any plant where such lack of knowledge exists.

#### A Comparison for Six Months.

In the previous article the tests given were actual showings of the amount of steam and coal used to finish by-products, and were not cited as an example of what was being done in a 100 per cent efficient plant. This particular plant had many wastes going on, and after establishing the fact that finishing by-products did not account for the immense amount of coal burned, it was possible to get somewhere.

From the above table it will be noted that while some appreciable savings were being made in this experiment, they were not getting down to the ratio of 160 pounds of coal per 1,000 pounds of dressed weight. But it must be borne in mind that the above savings were being made with small changes in the steam, power and refrigeration departments, which cost considerably

less than one month's coal bill. This showing is open to the criticism that each month after changes were made there was a larger kill to work on, and that if this had not been so the showing would not have been as great.

#### Size of Kill Not the Factor.

To show clearly that the size of kill is not the determining factor, the following figures from another plant, where prac-

tically the same sort of wastes were corrected, should be carefully studied:

This article used a large beef plant for purposes of illustration, and it is true that  
(Continued from page 22.)



## Government and Trade Bodies Co-operate

The conference recently held in Washington between over 400 trade association officers from all over the country with the U. S. Department of Commerce was a big success in promoting co-operation between government and business, and it was stated by many that a new commercial era had been inaugurated. The sentiment was unanimous that co-operation in gathering and publishing trade statistics, especially of production and consumption, will be of constructive value to all industries and of educational value to the public.

A thorough co-operation between trade associations and the Department of Commerce by the furnishing voluntarily to the government of statistical information to be published by the government, would be of great benefit to business and the public generally. For it would dispel that ignorance which the Secretary of Commerce states is not good business. It is expected that it will make possible a simplification of methods and perfection of processes, which would include standardization of accounting and equipment in the various industries.

### Hoover's Ideas on Statistics.

Secretary of Commerce Hoover in discussing the ways in which data on various industries could be made available regularly, told the conference members that the methods of supplying the statistics could be best worked out by the associations. He stressed the importance of co-operation with the government being voluntary, with no intent on the part of the department to force associations to furnish statistics.

"The first step out of the twilight zone into the morning daylight is the publication of trade information," Mr. Hoover said. "Statistical information as to productivity and national stocks is needed not alone by the man in a particular industry but by men in other industries and by every agency of the government. A study of the trend of production and consumption does not imply restraint of trade. If it does, then the whole statistical basis of commerce that fills one-third of our newspapers' space would need to be abolished. Then we would be bankrupt in ten years.

"The matter I am principally interested in," he said, "is that this information should be available to the whole public. It is the old question as to whether a community will best succeed if it acts in ignorance or if it acts in knowledge."

### Cotton Oil Representatives.

At the conference the vegetable oil industry was represented by the following: Vice-president Alfred G. Kahn, Little Rock, Ark., chairman, commerce relations committee, Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association; ex-President George W. Covington, Hazelhurst, Miss.; J. H. DuBose, Memphis, Tenn.; Patrick S. Grogan, Houston, Tex.; President R. F. Crowe, Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association; Secretary H. C. Forrester, Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association; Secretary Wm. Hutchinson, Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association; Secretary W. B. West, South Carolina Cottonseed Oil Crushers' Association; and Louis N. Geldert, assistant to the president, Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Among the representatives of trade papers, who are taking active interest in this co-operation plan, is the editor of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. Many business paper editors feel that this movement has great possibilities for more prompt and accurate business information.

The conference devoted some time to a discussion of the application of the re-

straint of trade acts to the activities of trade associations and the idea was developed of the need of some guide to conduct these organizations through the "twilight zone" of the law.

Chairman Gaskill of the Federal Trade Commission told the conference that there should be a positive interpretation of the law governing trade association activity and pointed that all the acts now in force were directed against certain methods which resulted in stating negatively the principle that the country was established upon the principle of competition.

Trade associations, he declared, should bear in mind the fundamental principle of the competitive system when considering any activity in the light of the law governing their acts by "fair treatment to all and the square deal."

### New Trade Association Bill.

This matter of better regulation of trade associations and working with them by government has recently been introduced into Congress. Senator Edge of New Jersey has brought in a bill to regulate trade association activities through the Federal Trade Commission. Regarding this, Senator Edge told the conference that he had just failed to obtain unanimous consent by the Senate to the creation of a joint con-

gressional commission to study business and co-operative organizations similar to the agricultural commission. He would push the project, however, he declared, adding that he looked for the creation of an agency to which trade associations could submit their problems and he told what they could do under existing statutes.

### Summary of Edge Bill.

According to the Edge bill, trade associations would be required to furnish the trade commission with the following information and data:

**Organization:** Unless excused from doing so by the commission, every trade association would be required to file with it (1) statement of its general character and proposed activities, (2) a complete list of the names and addresses of its members, officers, directors, committees or other managing agents, (3) copies of by-laws, minutes of all meetings and resolutions, (4) copies of all agreements (a) between members of the association as such, or (b) between the association or its members and others, and (c) all changes, modifications or cancellations thereof.

**Statistics:** Associations (unless excused by the commission) would also be required to file with the commission, under such regulations as it may establish, all statistics collected by the association for its benefit or that of its members as such

(Continued on page 28.)

## Wilson Year Book a Mine of Information

Discussing general conditions, comparative conditions in the production of livestock and meat in the past few years, the problems of fluctuations in the markets, the shrinkage in meat consumption, relations with employees, the "consent decree" and its proposed modification, legislation affecting the industry and the present business outlook, the Year Book of 1921 of Wilson & Company gives a wealth of valuable and handy information in very attractive shape. Starting with the report of President Thomas E. Wilson for the past year and a general review of the industry for 1921, subjects are dealt with in detail.

Special attention is paid to the export situation, showing the tremendous decline in values, and the ensuing problems that this matter brings in its train. At the same time that exports declined the annual production of meat was greater than that of 1920 by some 3,000,000 animals and their products, and it is to its credit that the packing industry succeeded in getting all this production into the channels of trade and consumption.

This was done in spite of the serious shrinkage in meat consumption that has been going on for some years. To prevent any further decline and to increase meat consumption, the Institute of American Meat Packers and progressive packers individually are trying to educate the people to eat more meat.

In the matter of relations with employees, Wilson & Company has been fortunate. The plan of the company, now known as the Joint Representative Committee, is working very satisfactorily and promises well for the future. The Joint Representative Committee consists of representatives elected by the employees and representatives selected by the company. This Joint Representative Committee constitutes a council or a sort of industrial parliament wherein all questions of wages, hours, working conditions and other matters of mutual interest are fully discussed and

settled. On questions where there may be divisions and disagreement, appeals are provided for to the president of the company. In case the Joint Representative Committee and the president are unable to agree, they may agree upon any other method of deciding the issue on a basis mutually agreeable.

One of the fundamental problems considered in this year book is the matter of fluctuations in the livestock markets. It is pointed out that with the keen competition of more than 1,300 packers in the United States there can be no control or manipulation of the markets. As to remedies, it is shown that very little has been done as yet, and packers are expected to absorb all that is sent to market, "in whatever quantity, at whatever time, regardless of consumptive demand, pay cash on the spot and then exert themselves to find a quick market for the products." At present expansion and contraction of labor, equipment and financing necessary to handle business efficiently, and other matters bring many difficulties for which packers are anxious to find some permanent solution.

It is urged that much can be done toward stabilizing values by stabilizing receipts, and the interesting suggestion is made that the installation of radio telephones, whereby there is broadcasted throughout the nation valuable information concerning market quotations, crop conditions, and other important information, is a step in the right direction. It does not require a wide stretch of the imagination to visualize every well-regulated farmhouse equipped with radio phones. At given hours of the day 5,000,000 farmers may be able to pick up the receiver and ascertain market conditions and factors likely to affect prices. The possibility of a single voice speaking simultaneously to the entire producing population of the nation promises intelligent solution of many problems, the possibilities of which were undreamed of in the past. Who can prophesy the changes which may be wrought by such means in the future?"

Altogether this year book is a stimulating and refreshing treatment of many large problems, and will repay reading by those within as well as without the packing industry.



## SOME AUSTRALIAN MEAT PLANTS START Stock in Good Shape, But Low Values Discourage Killing

(Special Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

Brisbane, Queensland, March 12, 1922.

The question that is agitating the minds of cattle owners in Australia is whether rock bottom has been touched in values. Some plants have started operations, however, in spite of the fact that not in thirty years have cattle been so cheap, with so little prospect of improving beef prices. The position of mutton is better. Prices in London show an improvement, and of course, a firmer market for wool makes sheep a better proposition. The result is that a great many cattle holders on the western ranches are changing over to sheep. As New South Wales lost a lot of sheep in the drought a couple of years ago, and some of the properties have not stocked up since, but are doing so now, there is a firm market for sheep. Cattle, however, are being sold as low as 15s per 100 lbs. on the hoof, with all by-products given in. Cows are almost unsaleable. Well-grown calves can be bought in the public yards at the equivalent of an American dollar.

The position has been so bad that many owners of stock are either withdrawing the bulls from the herds, or killing the calves. This latter action is due to the operation of the income tax act, which lays it down that a tax must be paid on the young stock increase. Some concession may be made in this respect in order to prevent this slaughter. Among dairymen the killing of calves is quite common because it does not pay to rear them.

### Why Some Packers Are Killing.

This would have been a fine opportunity for the packers to operate their plants if the market prices in London had offered any inducement, but only one or two plants are killing, and in these cases there are special reasons for their operations. They have trade requirements to meet.

It is generally recognized in Australia that in order to compete with Argentine meat on the London market some reduction in costs must take place. It is declared that at the present prices of meat on the hoof nothing is left to the producer. The costs of rent of the holdings, of wages on the holding and in the plant have risen, the railway freight charges are higher and the shipping charges are double what they were before the war. The slight reduction in the last named is not sufficient to meet the position. The Queensland premier has promised some help in the matter of transport by rail. But steps have not yet been taken to reduce the wages bill, though there is a trend in that direction.

Representative persons interested in the trade in London recently informed the Queensland premier by cable that before the trade can be resumed on a profitable and stable basis the charges in Queensland must be considerably reduced and that it was held by some that the method of killing the beef must be improved. This work deteriorated during the war, when the main thing was to dress carcasses and get them away. Now better work and more efficiency at the plants is demanded. The premier has discussed the matter with representatives of the exporting plants and others interested.

### Outlook Poor for Big Kill.

There the matter rests at present. The outlook is not at all satisfactory. The

seasonal conditions are excellent. Stock have never looked so well. If the plants could operate and an export trade be conducted on pre-war lines half a million head of cattle would probably be put through the Queensland plants this year. As it is, the number likely to be slaughtered is small. If the market conditions had been satisfactory most of the plants in the southern part of the State would have been operating now and the big northern plants would have started immediately.

Representatives of the Australian trade are in London endeavoring to make some arrangements that will overcome the difficulties. So far there has been nothing definite from them. One of these, Mr. J. M. Elder, recently gave an address before the Cold Storage and Ice Association, when he estimated South America's advantage over Australia in the matter of Imperial prices during the war was £5 per head of cattle and 8s per sheep. South America since the war had had the advantage in better-produced beef, the Australian cattle not having been improved, while labor difficulties made it difficult for works managers to control their men.

As a result of the discussion that has

been raised some improvement in herds may be attempted when prices of beef become more stabilized, but at present there is not much encouragement to do this. It is interesting to notice that attention has been directed to a matter that people in America have been discussing—the deterioration of beef through injuries to cattle, either in droving to the railways, or in transport on the lines.

Of course, a few sheep for export are being killed in the plants in the southern part of Australia, but generally there is no buoyancy in the export trade.

### West Australia Opens Plant.

It is announced that the West Australian government intends to re-open the plant at Wyndham at an early date. These plant has been very costly and moreover being so far removed from centers of civilization, great difficulty has been experienced in getting labor to work them without preposterous wage demands. So bad was the position that the government closed them down. It is stated that the cost on the plant last year, taking interest charges, etc., into consideration, amounted to £150,000, although they did not operate.

Much discussion has also been taking place regarding the plant at another outpost, namely, Darwin. Sir Phillip Proctor, representative of Vestey's, Ltd., the owners of the plant, is at present in Australia, and is going into the question of re-opening. (Continued on page 41.)

## Weddel Reviews British Frozen Meat Trade

That the year 1921 was a disastrous one for most concerns engaged in the frozen meat trade, and that the collapse in prices though predicted was greatly in excess of expectations and resulted in lessons that cannot be ignored, is the way in which W. Weddel & Co., Ltd., sums up the matter in its recently issued "Review of the Frozen Meat Trade."

In March, 1921, the withdrawal of the last vestiges of British government meat control, and the decline from the artificially high basis of values, started trouble for the business. Collapse of American and Continental markets threw unexpected, and to some extent unsuitable, supplies upon the British market. Later labor unrest in New Zealand checked shipment, and in Great Britain labor trouble caused unemployment, and both checked consumption. Storage difficulties and congestion at different ports were only relieved in the autumn, and with British home supplies large by that time, the market collapsed in the last few months of the year.

Comparing meat prices in January and December, 1921, there was an average shrinkage of just 50 per cent, while the average reduction in the wholesale prices of other commodities during 1921 in Great Britain was only 30 per cent. Therefore this slump in meat was unduly severe, although some recovery was shown before the close of 1921. It is interesting to note that the wholesale prices actually ruling at the end of 1921 for all kinds of imported beef, mutton and lamb were on the average only 23 per cent above the 1913 standard.

At the same time, Weddel & Co. state that retail prices have not declined to anything like the same extent that wholesale prices have, though the statement is hard to prove by statistics. The view is held, however, that consumers as a general thing have not enjoyed the full reductions that have taken place in the wholesale prices.

The review calls attention to the fact that the slump in prices caused consternation among meat producers in Australia,

New Zealand and Argentina, and many plans were urged as to effective remedies for the situation. Among them were guaranteed prices, imperial preference, compulsory or voluntary pooling, and nationalization of the industry, but as yet there have been no definite results, because most governments realize that their main function is to govern and not to trade.

The number of cattle in Great Britain increased in the year ending June 4, 1921, by 122,600, or 1.5 per cent, and the sheep by 866,400, or 3.5 per cent, showing a slight recovery in domestic supplies which had been declining.

Importation of meat into the United Kingdom during the year 1921 exceeded all records. Excluding livestock and fresh killed meat, amounting to 26,330 tons, a total of 917,414 tons of beef, mutton and lamb were imported into Great Britain in 1921, compared with 810,415 tons in 1920, some 528,354 tons in 1919, and 720,257 tons in 1913. Since the domestic production in 1921 was 1,056,400 tons, 47 per cent of the total production was imported during that year, while ten years ago only 33 per cent was imported. Last year, the review states that only one Londoner out of seven could count upon having domestic meat for his table.

But, it is pointed out that in the past seven years of unrest any pre-war bias against imported meat has been removed, since the people in the United Kingdom are continually more dependent upon foreign meat supply sources.

Turning to Continental conditions in Europe, Weddel & Co. show that the world's trade in mutton, lamb and beef, frozen and chilled, was cut during 1921 due to a falling off in Continental requirements. Shipments from all sources amounted to 970,300 tons, compared with 1,076,700 tons in 1920, and 1,111,500 tons in 1919. The Continental trade in general was, it is stated, a disappointment. Importations of frozen meat, including pork, into France, Belgium, Holland, Germany and Italy were 186,000 tons, compared with 300,000 tons in 1920, a decrease due largely to low European exchanges. Other causes were the lack of money in most of the European countries, improvement in livestock production, definite attempts to check imports of meat, and the high prices quoted by exporters.

## Packers' Traffic Problems

Items under this head cover matters of general and particular interest to the meat and allied industries in connection with traffic and transportation problems, rate hearings and decisions, etc. Further information on these subjects may be obtained upon application to the Institute of American Meat Packers, 22 West Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

### INTERSTATE COMMERCE CASES.

Complaints made recently to the Interstate Commerce Commission and decisions rendered by the commission in cases of interest to meat packers are reported as follows:

**Reparation on Livestock.**—An order of dismissal has been made in No. 11906, Hyre-Price Live Stock Commission Company, et al., vs. M. K. & T. of Texas, et al., opinion No. 7454, 66 I. C. C. 591-2, because the agency of the complainants to claim reparation on behalf of the shippers interested in the complaint had not been established as to some of the shippers, some shippers had asked for the dismissal of the complaint brought in their behalf and the whereabouts of other shippers was not known. Therefore the Commission denied reparation on carload shipments of livestock from Gould and Hollis, Okla., and from Dodsonville and Wellington, Tex., to Wichita, Kan., made in 1914. The complaint was founded on the fact that in a supplemental report on Investigation of Alleged Unreasonable Rates on Meats, 28 I. C. C. 332, the Commission said shippers were entitled to reparation from the date of its original report, carried in 22 I. C. C. 160, December 11, 1911. The lower rates decreed in 1911 were not made effective from Gould and Hollis until April 24, 1914, and from the other point until August 9, 1915.

**Charges on Beef Livers.**—Willingness on the part of the Director-General to confess that a charge was unreasonable and that even if it was not unreasonable the shipper should not have borne it, was not sufficient to bring a decision in favor of the complainant in No. 12160, Armour & Co. vs. Director-General, and Lehigh Valley, opinion No. 7490, 66 I. C. C. 700-2. The Commission held the charges on thirteen carloads of frozen beef livers shipped from the float bridge of the Lehigh Valley at Jersey City to Pier A of that carrier at the same place were unreasonable to the extent they exceeded \$10 per car, plus a reconignment charge of \$5.

The beef livers arrived during the long-shoremen's strike in November, 1919, at the New York Central terminal, consigned to a ship docked at the Lehigh Valley pier. The New York Central undertook to make delivery by barge but could not because the ship was surrounded by barges which could not be moved. The livers, therefore, were taken to the Lehigh Valley float, transferred to it and then moved over the pier to the ship for which they were intended. The Lehigh Valley charged third class, the charges ranging from \$49 to \$106 per car.

At the hearing the Director-General was willing to admit the charges were unreasonable and even that if not unreasonable, the complainant should not be required to pay because the extra movement was made necessary by the disability of the New York Central to make delivery to the ship for which the livers were intended and were moving on a through bill of lading.

The Commission, however, took the fact that the complainant had asked for the additional movement as reason for holding that the movement was for its benefit, in the nature of a reconignment and additional switch movement. It found the Lackawanna tariff provided for use of a float bridge at a charge of \$10 per car and said the reasonable charge for the service would have been \$10 per car plus \$5 for reconignment.

**Rates on Fuller's Earth.**—A finding of unreasonableness and an award of reparation have been made in No. 12256, Choate Oil Corporation, et al., vs. Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic, Director-General, et al., opinion No. 7450, 66 I. C. C. 562-5, as to combination rates on Fuller's earth from Midway, Quincy and Ellenton, Fla., to Oklahoma City, on shipment made in 1919 and 1920. The condemnation extended only to the component between Memphis and Oklahoma City. The Commission said it was unreasonable and unduly prejudicial to the extent it exceeded 27.5 cents prior to August 26, 1920, and 37 cents thereafter. In fourth section No. 8153 relief was denied, effective June 22, in so far as the long and short haul part of the section

was involved, between the Florida points of origin and Amarillo, Tex.

**Rates on Fresh Meats.**—A finding of unreasonableness and awards of reparation have been made in No. 12046, Armour & Company vs. Wabash, Director-General et al., opinion No. 7502, 68 I. C. C., the condemnation falling on a commodity rate of 30 cents on fresh meats from Chicago to Gary, a distance of 31 miles over the route of movement, Chicago Junction and Wabash, applicable between January 1, 1918, and March 15, 1919. A class rate of 21.5 cents was applied, but the Commission found a commodity rate of 30 cents was applicable. It awarded reparation to the basis of 17 cents.

(Continued on page 37.)

## Meat Production and Consumption Statistics

Meat and livestock production and consumption statistics for February, 1922, compared to a year ago, are compiled by the U. S. Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates as follows:

	February		January-February	
	1922	1921	1922	1921
<b>CATTLE, CALVES, BEEF, AND VEAL.</b>				
Inspected slaughter:				
Cattle	569,153	522,718	1,210,666	1,212,224
Calves	279,359	252,369	567,846	534,412
Average live weight:				
Cattle, pounds	1,004.83	992.72		
Calves, pounds	151.72	156.23		
Average dressed weight:				
Cattle, pounds	547.20	534.22		
Calves, pounds	89.32	94.09		
Total dressed weight (carcass):				
Beef, pounds	311,440,522	279,246,410	606,902,875	639,851,153
Veal, pounds	24,932,346	23,745,399	51,207,548	51,010,496
Storage:				
Beginning of month—				
Fresh beef, pounds	61,521,518	119,965,084		
Cured beef, pounds	16,773,588	22,926,171		
End of month—				
Fresh beef, pounds	55,724,948	122,402,433		
Cured beef, pounds	17,935,942	24,006,135		
Exports:				
Fresh beef and veal, pounds	329,430	2,377,750	843,031	8,456,300
Cured beef and veal, pounds	2,069,015	1,750,756	3,833,758	3,476,381
Canned beef, pounds	193,148	1,708,678	348,209	2,456,065
Veal carcasses, good grade (Eastern markets)	8,071,328	10,657,328	14,657,328	28,484,926
Oleo oil and stearin, pounds	1,774,030	833,125	3,651,794	2,159,184
Imports:				
Fresh beef and veal, pounds	536,289	1,167,706	1,403,290	5,449,934
Tallow, pounds		37,244	4,502	38,782
Prices per 100 lbs.:				
Average cost in U. S. of all classes and grades—				
Cattle	\$6.05	\$6.72		
Calves	\$9.16	\$9.71		
Cattle, good steers (Chicago)	\$8.60	\$9.15		
Beef carcasses, good grade (Eastern markets)	\$12.79	\$14.54		
Veal calves (Chicago)	\$9.16	\$11.02		
Veal carcasses, good grade (Eastern markets)	\$18.94	\$19.98		
Receipts of cattle and calves at public stockyards	1,416,124	1,189,740	3,044,310	2,833,780
Stock and feeder shipments from public stockyards	243,154	165,829	475,986	370,483
Estimated number of cattle on farms in U. S.:				
Jan. 1	65,352,000	65,587,000		
Feb. 1	65,581,000	65,594,000		
<b>HOGS, PORK, AND PORK PRODUCTS.</b>				
Inspected slaughter of hogs	3,479,967	3,770,974	7,464,611	8,118,280
Average live weight, pounds	222.21	227.89		
Average dressed weight, pounds	170.72	176.23		
Total dressed weight (carcass), pounds	594,089,725	664,634,168	1,287,109,443	1,408,762,536
Number of pounds of lard per 100 lbs. live weight				
pounds	16.92	15.56		
Storage:				
Beginning of month—				
Fresh pork, pounds	71,721,855	150,594,185		
Cured pork, pounds	413,176,431	519,237,508		
Lard, pounds	61,201,651	83,549,253		
End of month—				
Fresh pork, pounds	85,135,987	208,888,960		
Cured pork, pounds	460,153,544	628,209,417		
Lard, pounds	61,237,860	117,930,375		
Exports:				
Fresh pork, pounds	879,227	5,914,797	1,943,027	24,666,768
Cured pork, pounds	58,819,084	50,635,291	110,698,263	113,796,812
Canned pork, pounds	265,430	125,791	472,390	156,088
Sausage, pounds	907,548	910,761	1,201,948	1,738,699
Lard, pounds	78,090,853	94,684,872	152,564,344	174,494,551
Imports: Fresh pork, pounds	111,044	33,183	260,137	70,675
Prices per 100 lbs.:				
Average cost in U. S. of all classes and grades	\$9.59	\$9.38		
Live hogs, medium weight (Chicago)	\$9.54	\$9.55		
Fresh pork loins, 10-14 lbs. (Eastern markets)	\$16.77	\$19.36		
Shoulders, skinned (Eastern markets)	\$14.08	\$15.13		
Picsies, 6-8 lbs. (Eastern markets)	\$13.50	\$13.89		
Butts, Boston style (Eastern markets)	\$16.42	\$17.38		
Bacon, breakfast (Eastern markets)	\$24.37	\$21.22		
Hams, smoked, 10-12 lbs. av. (Eastern markets)	\$26.80	\$27.50		
Lard, tierces (Eastern markets)	\$11.97	\$14.33		
Receipts of hogs at public stockyards	3,612,341	4,008,903	7,890,519	8,708,999
Stock and feeder shipments from public stockyards	61,728	51,253	88,700	94,549
Estimated number of hogs on farm in U. S.:				
Jan. 1	59,996,000	56,097,000		
Feb. 1	49,626,000	50,128,000		
<b>SHEEP, LAMB, AND MUTTON.</b>				
Inspected slaughter of sheep and lambs	775,841	957,751	1,730,170	2,026,097
Average live weight, pounds	84.96	88.10		
Average dressed weight, pounds	60.64	46.96		
Total dressed weight (carcass), pounds	39,754,357	38,942,156	68,269,010	83,043,479
Storage of fresh lamb and mutton:				
Beginning of month, pounds	3,914,057	78,081,704		
End of month, pounds	4,019,183	59,308,550		
Exports of fresh lamb and mutton, pounds	111,641	18,915,602	301,446	19,501,029
Imports of fresh lamb and mutton, pounds	901,724	4,980,140	1,470,491	18,844,345
Prices per 100 lbs.:				
Average cost in U. S. of all classes and grades	\$12.34	\$7.73		
Lambs, 84 lbs. down, medium-prime (Chicago)	\$13.84	\$9.03		
Lamb carcasses, good grade (Eastern market)	\$26.37	\$19.22		
Sheep, medium-choice grade (Chicago)	\$7.55	\$4.80		
Mutton, good grade (Eastern markets)	\$15.94	\$11.87		
Receipts of sheep at public stockyards	1,399,496	1,516,089	3,234,192	3,307,637
Stock and feeder shipments from public stockyards	108,612	61,643	351,573	149,794
Estimated number of sheep on farms in U. S. Jan. 1	36,048,000	37,452,000		

<sup>1</sup>Including re-exports. <sup>2</sup>The 1922 figure is for oleo stearin only.

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# Notice to Readers and Advertisers

Readers of and advertisers in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER who are interested in the forthcoming publication of the "Blue Book of American Meat Packing and Allied Industries" are warned not to connect in their minds any other publication with this, because of a similarity of titles.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER has no interest in or connection with any publications whatever other than THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER itself and this "Blue Book of American Meat Packing," which is now being prepared for issuance to the trade.

In this connection the following official bulletin of the Institute of American Meat Packers will be of interest to the trade:

## INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS

22 WEST MONROE STREET  
CHICAGO

March 16, 1922  
Reference File  
G/O-7

BULLETIN NO. 92-R

TO THE MEMBERS:

Members have doubtless received a communication from The American Meat Packer, a new publication with headquarters at 607 Fisher Building, Chicago, Illinois, asking them to sign an application blank for the new monthly publication to be known as The American Meat Packer.

This is to advise members that although there is a similarity of names, neither the Institute nor its officials is in any way directly or indirectly connected with the publication, nor is it connected with our official publication, The National Provisioner.

Yours very truly,

C. B. HEINEMANN,  
Vice President.

# The National Provisioner

Old Colony Building

Chicago, Ill.

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## TRADE GLEANINGS

The Peters Packing Co., McKeesport, Pa., is building an addition to cost about \$100,000.

The Confederated Home Abattoirs Corporation has a packing plant now at Bridgeport, Conn.

The Croninger Packing Co., Shamokin, Pa., is going to erect a new plant at a cost of \$150,000.

The Wieland Packing Co., Phoenixville, Pa., is planning to build an extension to their sausage factory.

The Allen & Hendrickson Packing Co., Portland, Ore., has increased its capital from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

The Farmers & Ginners Oil Mill Co., Austin, Tex., has been incorporated with a capital of \$200,000 by H. Wunderlich, Leigh Ellis and G. C. Quinn.

The Shamrock Cotton Oil Co., Shamrock, Tex., has been incorporated with a capital of \$30,000 by Frank A. and James R. Bailey, and N. L. Carter.

Charles S. Hardy, Old Town, near San Diego, Cal., is going to build an addition to his packing plant which will greatly increase its output. The cost will be about \$100,000.

The Standard Hide Co., Inc., 331 W. South Water street, Chicago, has been incorporated with a capital of \$45,000, by Morris E. Feiwell, Leslie Senelick, and Eli Metcoff.

The packing plant of J. M. and P. Scanlan, 613-619 Fortieth street, New York City, was recently damaged by fire to the extent of \$25,000 and some 300 sheep were burned to death. The plants of Fegge & Hutwelker and Strauss & Adler had a narrow escape.

The project for establishing an abattoir and packing house in Grand Rapids, Mich., is still under consideration. One proposition brought to the attention of the Association of Commerce is for a co-operative organization of farmers and retail meat dealers, with \$1,000,000 stock equally divided, and another proposition is for an independent packing corporation to establish a branch here.

### LIBBY STARTS REFINANCING PLAN.

While Libby, McNeill & Libby have gone through the most serious depression and

most drastic decline in prices ever experienced, with heavy losses and capital impairment, President W. F. Burrows in his annual statement says that the future is now brighter than for the past year and a half, for inventories are now down to market levels and sales are showing an increase.

The losses last year amounted to \$22,428,768 and wiped out a surplus of \$3,065,301 and impaired capital to the extent of \$19,363,467. As a result a refinancing plan has been worked out and will be submitted to the stockholders for action on April 28, 1922. Under this plan the present capital stock is to be decreased from \$27,000,000 to \$6,750,000, and the number of shares from 2,700,000 to 675,000 of \$10 par value, which will be common stock of \$10 par value, for each four shares now held.

The plan contemplates further to increase the authorized capital stock to \$31,750,000 by the issue of \$25,000,000 of preferred stock of a par value of \$100, which will be offered pro rata at par to the stockholders. Of this amount \$18,000,000 will be issued immediately, and any stock which is not subscribed by the stockholders will be underwritten.

In his statement of conditions during the past year, President Burrows said:

Our sales dropped to slightly over half the previous year's total; the Government's large war-time supplies of canned meats, vegetables and milk were unloaded at ruinous prices; serious losses developed in our export business, denying us the advantage that market has heretofore afforded, as, for example, on large canned milk shipments, which had to be sold at nearly 40 per cent under cost; the continuous decline in the value of foreign exchange from May until near the end of the calendar year, also had an unfortunate effect on foreign prices and sales.

Some examples of serious price declines on important items that we handle have been as follows: Canned corned beef declined from \$3.15 a dozen to \$2.00 a dozen, a decline of 36 per cent; one important grade of canned salmon fell from \$2.50 to \$1.25 a dozen, a decline of 50 per cent; apple butter from nearly \$4.00 a dozen to \$1.90 a dozen; jellies that sold for \$1.60 a

year ago are now only 80c a dozen.

Referring to the new plan of refinancing President Burrows stated:

We believe that this reorganization is in the best interest of the shareholders. If operations could be continued without refinancing, the capital deficit would have to be made up before dividends could ever be paid on the outstanding stock; and this would take several years. The proceeds from the preferred stock will merely take the place of bank loans on which the company would have to pay interest. Dividends on preferred, therefore, will not militate against the payment of dividends on the new common stock, which will receive dividends as soon as the position of the company justifies.

After giving the effect to the new plan, the company's balance sheet as of March 4, 1922, compared to a year ago, stands as follows:

ASSETS.		
	Mar. 4, 1922.	Mar. 5, 1921.
Cash .....	\$ 1,028,015	\$ 2,358,022
Accounts receivable .....	5,803,843	9,472,752
Inventories .....	20,889,319	36,577,066
Market securities .....	288,610	
Investments .....	1,291,458	1,992,855
Bond disc. exp. ....	915,384	
Plant .....	18,377,018	24,654,570
Deferred charges .....		997,632
Total assets .....	\$49,194,251	\$76,052,900
LIABILITIES.		
Preferred stock .....	\$18,000,000	
Common stock .....	6,750,000	27,000,000
Bonds .....	10,000,000	10,000,000
Par money oblig. ....	535,000	
Notes, accounts payable .....	11,887,998	30,237,843
Reserves .....	1,134,749	5,749,754
Surplus .....	886,533	3,065,301
Total liabilities .....	\$49,194,251	\$76,052,900

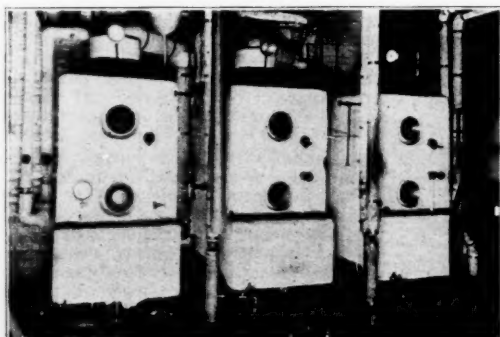
The current surplus is arrived at by adding the contributed surplus of \$20,250,000 resulting from the scaling down of the present capital stock, being 2,025,000 shares canceled, to the previous cash surplus of \$3,065,301, and then deducting the 1921 loss of \$22,428,768.

### COAL WASTE IN PACKING PLANTS.

(Continued from page 17.)

figures from small pork plants might be more interesting and more typical of conditions. At the same time the progress made by this plant is an example that ought to stimulate greater efforts along the same lines by many packers, who may have felt that they were using more coal than was necessary, but did not think much could be done until large expenditures were made.

[Plant superintendent and engineers are invited to take part in these discussions, and to offer any criticism or suggestions which may seem pertinent or helpful. If you have made a better showing, let us hear about it.—EDITOR.]



**Our Engineering Department  
is at your service**

## ALWAYS THINK OF EVAPORATORS AS AN ECONOMY INSTEAD OF AN EXPENSE

The endorsement of our ideas on construction and design by such companies as Swift, Armour, Cudahy, Wilson, Morris, and many other packers and the number of repeat orders from these people, is proof enough why our equipment has been adopted as

### "THE STANDARD"

in packing house recovery processes.

The above is a Swenson Triple Effect Tankwater installation in one of the smaller packing houses in Chicago. We build evaporators in Single and Multiple effect for tankwater, beef extract and glue in capacities ranging from two hundred gallons per hour to any size needed.

## SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.

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Harvey, Illinois  
Joliet, Illinois

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HUBERT CILLIS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

PAUL I. ALDRICH, *Editor and Manager.*

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Old Colony Building, Chicago.  
Telephones Wabash 742 and 743.  
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## Helping Trade Associations

There is a possibility of great benefit for  
business in the ideas of Senator Edge and  
Representative McArthur on the proposed  
revision of the relation of the federal gov-  
ernment to business by providing govern-  
ment guidance for trade associations. As  
has been said, this is a revolutionary  
development, and it may inaugurate a new  
commercial era, provided it is wisely  
guided.

It is in the nature of a follow-up of the  
recent correspondence on the functions of  
trade associations carried on between the  
Secretary of Commerce and the Attorney-  
General. The resolution calls for a com-  
mission to study trade conditions for the  
purpose of recommending legislation de-  
fining in legal form the trade association  
functions outlined in the correspondence  
of Mr. Hoover and Mr. Daugherty, and  
summarized in THE NATIONAL PRO-  
VISIONER at that time.

The organization through which the  
guidance for trade associations would be

conducted, according to a bill introduced  
into the Senate by Senator Edge, would  
be the Federal Trade Commission. This  
commission would gather from trade asso-  
ciations all vital information as to pur-  
poses, officers, members and statistics.

Further, the commission would have the  
power to approve and give formal certifica-  
tion of the purposes of trade associations  
on their request. This is held by many to  
be a really progressive step. For instead  
of working in the dark as to the legality  
of trade practices, associations approved  
by the commission would have the right to  
ask for rulings on many important matters  
of trade practice, and the commission  
would have the authority to make the re-  
quested ruling after careful investigation.

In this way all matters of this kind would  
be speeded up, and the wearisome and  
often unsatisfactory method of court pro-  
ceedings would give way to a more com-  
mon-sense business method.

Danger in the plan lies in the abuse of  
its functions by the Federal Trade Com-  
mission. Should that body behave itself  
as it has in the past, the Edge plan would  
simply toss the situation from the frying  
pan into the fire. Business interests may  
be pardoned for looking askance at such  
a plan until the Federal Trade Commission  
has cleansed itself of the odors of past  
associations.

## Cutting High Ocean Rates

American exporting packers are finding  
it increasingly difficult to compete with  
European packers at the present high rates  
asked for so-called "cool air" space. The  
season when this space is ordinarily in  
great demand is at hand, yet practically  
no contracts have been closed, nor is there  
any evidence of any intention to close up  
on the basis asked.

Before the war all lines were content  
with the rates not in excess of 50 per cent  
over ordinary stowage rates, but they now  
demand around 100 per cent. With the  
ordinary stowage rate maintained at its  
present level under the agreement between  
so-called "competing" lines, there is no  
possible justification for an increased  
spread of this kind.

The packing industry is acquainted with  
every factor of cost of refrigeration and  
there can be no convincing argument ad-  
vanced by the steamship lines in support  
of this basis. The pre-war margin applied  
to the present high basic rates would more  
than cover these increased factors. Any  
amount in excess of that figure cannot be  
justified.

With unlimited space available for  
cargoes, with many boats tied up as the

result of lack of tonnage, and with the full  
power of the American government behind  
it, the Shipping Board has it within its  
power to correct this situation. If they  
want to justify their existence let them  
break away from all agreements and give  
American exporters reasonable rates and  
good service.

It is time for American shippers and the  
Shipping Board to join hands in a common  
cause. Honest differences of opinion may  
exist on many matters of policy, but none  
can argue against co-operation for the  
benefit of American industry and agricul-  
ture. Let us have immediate co-operation  
of the kind necessary to a solution of this  
problem.

## Experiments in Meat Pooling

Heavy losses of meat producers, ex-  
porters and wholesale distributors in New  
Zealand during 1921 resulted in an inter-  
esting experiment in pooling put forward  
by the Dominion prime minister. The re-  
sult has been a compulsory pool among  
producers, according to cable advices. In  
its broad outline it seems to be a new form  
of interference with the free working of  
the laws of supply and demand in the sup-  
posed interest of producers.

During the past seven years such con-  
trol as is embodied in the New Zealand  
meat export control bill has been shown  
to be always unsatisfactory and often dis-  
astrous. This was certainly the case in  
regard to meat. After so much bitter  
experience there is no reason to expect  
any better results if any government were  
to exercise such control again.

There are other remedies, however,  
which can be applied to the situation. And  
although they are less heroic, they are, in  
the opinion of prominent British authori-  
ties, such as to secure by surer methods a  
long-continued period of profitable busi-  
ness. These methods may be summarized  
as follows: Stricter grading, with elimi-  
nation of inferior qualities; a reduction in  
the number of ports; an extension of the  
shipping season; better regulation of sail-  
ings from the country of production. At  
the ports of the importing country it is  
said there ought to be greater facilities in  
discharging steamers, improved railroad  
carriage, reduction of storage and other  
charges, and increased foreign meat con-  
sumption obtained by advertising and  
other energetic sales methods.

The New Zealand situation is chiefly  
interesting to us as showing once more the  
futility of government interference with  
private business, and the dubiousness of  
any sort of forced attempt to bring about  
prosperity.

# PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

## EXPERT ADVICE.

Answers to questions appearing on this page are prepared with the advice and assistance of the Committee on Packinghouse Practice of the Institute of American Meat Packers. This committee comprises F. J. Gardner, chairman, Swift & Company; Myrick D. Harding, Armour & Company; W. B. Farris, Morris & Company; S. C. Fraxee, Wilson & Company; John Robertson, Miller & Hart; Arthur Cushman, Allied Packers, Inc., and James E. Gallagher, Guggenheim Bros., all of Chicago; Geo. M. Foster, John Morrell & Co., Sioux Falls, S. D., and J. J. Ouff, Jacob Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Readers are invited to submit questions concerning any feature of packinghouse practice on which they desire information or assistance. Criticism or suggestions concerning any matter here discussed are also invited, and will be given careful attention.

## MIXING HOG HAIR WITH TANKAGE.

A Middle West packer makes the following inquiry:

Editor, The National Provisioner:

We would like to inquire if hog hair can be used in tankage. If so, in what proportion and what effect will it have in the tankage? We do not have a grinder, but sell our product direct from the dryer.

To this the following reply has been made:

There are two ways of mixing hog hair with tankage. One is to cook it with the offal, and the other is to cook the offal and the hog hair separately, and then mix the hog hair with the tankage and let it go through the dryer.

It is not good practice to mix raw hog hair with the tankage, however. The second method, that of treating separately, is the one to use. By this method a more satisfactory product can be turned out, inasmuch as the average run of hog hair, when placed with good offal, will have a tendency to darken the grease. So, in case it is your desire to turn out a grease of the lightest possible coloring, it is advisable to cook the hog hair separately in a plain tank, and thereafter mix it with the tankage and put it through the dryer.

If you find it advantageous to sell your hog hair for the price of tankage, you will of course only secure an additional small percentage of ammonia units, whereas, if you handle your hog hair separately, it is very probable that you can secure a high price for it in the future, for we believe that business coming back to normalcy the demand for hog hair will become greater in the automobile industry, and the price of hog hair will go up accordingly.

There is no specific rule as to the amount of hog hair you can mix with tank-

age, but the hair resulting from the average killing per day can be mixed with the day's killing offal.

## HOG DRESSING COSTS AND YIELDS.

An Eastern inquirer writes as follows:

We should appreciate receiving information concerning costs and yields in the dressing of hogs.

In reply the Committee on Packinghouse Practice says:

The labor cost would, of course, vary by reason of a number of different factors affecting it. For example, the wages paid the hog killing gang varies in different sections of the country; so, too, does their speed of operation, some gangs killing to capacity, while others operate on a much slower basis. Where federal inspection is in force, larger gangs are necessary, so that it would be practically impossible to give you any accurate figures on the labor cost unit.

We are giving a table of yields on the principal standard costs, based on the live weight of the hogs, these tests covering hogs of a very good quality. The percentages of sweet pickle and dry salt bellies are based on the bellies being cut at the scribe mark.

One must also take into consideration the variation between the chilled dressed yields that are bound to be encountered even in hogs of comparatively the same quality.

	150-lb. yield.	200-lb. yield.	300-lb. yield.	400-lb. yield.
Pies	6-12	6-12	6-12	6-12
Short clear hams	13-14	13-14	13-14	13-14
N. Y. shoulders	13	12-13	11-12	11-12
Boneless butts	4 1/2	4 1/2	4	4
Regular plates	2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Clear plates	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Rough short ribs	35-36	35-36	36-37	36-37
Short clears	30	30	31-33	31-33
Extra short clears	24	25-26	25-26	25-26
Pork loins	10	9 1/2	9 1/2	9
S. F. bellies	12	13 1/2	14-15	14-15
D. S. bellies	15	14-15	14-15	14-15
Fat backs	9 1/2	11-12	11-12	11-12
Pounds per hog	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Full sheet spare ribs	2 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2
Front feet	1-1 1/2	1-1 1/2	2-1 1/2	2 1/2
Hind feet	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Leaf lard	3-4	5-7	10-12	14-16
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Chilled dressed yield including heads, leaves and facing	74	76	78	79
Cutting yield cuts, all trimmings	70	72-73	74-75	75-76

## PACKING SWEET PICKLED HAMS.

The following inquiry has been made by a subscriber:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Is it practical to hold fully cured sweet pickled hams piled in freezer room at a

temperature of around 15 to 20, and is there any special way to pack these?

To this question the Committee on Packinghouse practice replies as follows:

It is practicable to hold fully cured sweet pickle hams loose in freezer for a short time. If, however, the hams are to remain in the freezer for any length of time, it would be advisable to pack the hams in tight tierces, as in that way they will carry much better.

## NEW TARIFF GOES TO SENATE.

Following are given the more important rates in the tariff bill, reported recently to the Senate by the finance committee, with comparisons with the Fordney bill and the Payne-Aldrich law which was the last republican protective tariff act, and Underwood law wherever feasible. The ad valorem rates in the Fordney measure are based on American valuation, but they are used here in the comparisons. Experts attached to the committee say that 25 per cent American valuation is generally equivalent to 50 per cent foreign valuation.

Cattle, 1 1/2 cents pound to 2 cents per pound; Fordney, 1 to 1 1/4 cents; Payne-Aldrich, \$2 head to 27 1/2 per cent; Underwood, free.

Fresh beef and veal, 3 1/2 cents pound; Fordney, 2 cents; Payne-Aldrich, 1 1/2 cents; Underwood, free.

Sheep and goats, \$2 head; Fordney, 1 cent pound; Payne-Aldrich, 75 cents head to 20 per cent; Underwood, free. Mutton, 2 1/2 cents pound; Fordney, 1 1/4 cents; Payne-Aldrich, 1 1/2; Underwood, free.

Fresh lamb, 5 cents a pound; Fordney, 2; Payne-Aldrich, 1 1/2 cents; Underwood, free.

Swine, 1/2 cent pound; Fordney, same; Payne-Aldrich, \$1.50 head; Underwood, free. Fresh pork, 1/4 cent pound; Fordney, same; Payne-Aldrich, 1 1/2 cents; Underwood, free. Bacon, hams and shoulders and other pork, prepared or preserved, 2 cents pound; Fordney, 1 1/4; Payne-Aldrich, 4; Underwood, free. Lard, 1 cent pound; Fordney, same; Payne-Aldrich, 1 1/2; Underwood, free. Lard compounds and substitutes, 5 cents pound; Fordney, 20 per cent; Payne-Aldrich, no classification; Underwood, free.

Butter, oleomargarine and other substitutes, 8 cents pound; Fordney, same; Payne-Aldrich, 6; Underwood, 2 1/2.

Cheese, 5 cents pound to 25 per cent; Fordney, same; Payne-Aldrich, 6 cents pound; Underwood, 20 per cent; cheese substitutes, 5 cents pound; Fordney, same; Payne-Aldrich, 6 cents; Underwood, 20 per cent.

Hides of cattle of bovine species, green, 2 cents pound; dried, 4 cents pound; Fordney, Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, free.

Cocoonut oil, 4 cents per pound; Fordney, 2 cents; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, free.

Cottonseed oil, 3 cents per pound; Fordney, 2; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, free.

Peanut oil, 4 cents per pound; Fordney, 2 1/2; Payne-Aldrich, free; Underwood, 6 cents per gallon.

Soya bean oil, 3 cents per pound; Fordney, 2 cents; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, free.

Linseed or flaxseed oil, 3 1/2 cents per pound; Fordney, 2 1/2; Payne-Aldrich, 15 cents gallon; Underwood, 10 cents gallon.

Are you taking advantage of the service available on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page? Refer all questions on any feature of packinghouse practice to this department.

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# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

**Prices Firm—Product Irregularly Higher—  
Hogs Rally—Demand Rather Spasmodic—Hog Movement Light.**

The action of the product market has been rather irregular with the tendency of the market apparently slowly upward, although the net change in prices has been comparatively limited. Ribs have gained moderately over the first of the month, and there has been a little improvement in lard, about  $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound, while hogs have gained over  $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound from the low point at the end of March. The advance in product values has been sufficiently steady to give considerable confidence to holders although there has been a rather aggressive bear element which seems to be willing to take advantage of the advances in order to sell the market.

The movement of hogs the past week at the six leading points was slightly below the preceding week, and there was also a decrease in the movement of sheep and cattle. The movement of livestock is not forming any particular pressure on the market, and the total amount of products produced does not encourage any particular accumulation.

The total product in January and February as reported by the Bureau of Markets was 1,287,000,000 lbs. of hog products, against 1,408,000,000 lbs. last year, and of beef products 667,000,000 lbs., against 640,000,000 lbs. In addition to the decrease in pork products there was a decrease in mutton of 15,000,000 lbs., so that the total products of all kinds showed a considerable decrease.

### Decrease in Hog Weights and Stock.

The average dressed weight of hogs during the month of February was 170.72 lbs., against 176.25 lbs. last year, showing that notwithstanding the low feeding cost the hogs are being marketed at a smaller live weight than last year. The average dressed weight of cattle was, however, 547.20 lbs., against 534.22 lbs. last year, but there was a decrease in average dressed weight of calves of 4.77 lbs. The average weight of sheep was also 3.16 lbs. less than last year.

The estimated total stock of hogs in the country on February 1 was given at 49,626,000, against 50,128,000 last year, and of cattle 65,581,000, against 65,594,000 last year. The decrease in the number of hogs during the month was figured at 10,370,000, against a decrease last year for the same time of 5,968,000. Some doubt was expressed as to the accuracy of the estimates this year, the question being raised that there might be another error in the figures, which have not been conspicuous for their accuracy the last few years in view of the recent revision.

### Lard Exports and Exchange.

The export movement of lard was again fair the past week, amounting to 11,066,000 lbs., against 11,076,000 lbs. last year, and meats 12,253,000 lbs., against 15,151,000 lbs. a year ago. The action of the foreign exchange market has been certainly very encouraging the past month. The improvement in sterling has been steady and quotations have about recovered to near the high point of the first of March, while the recovery in German exchange has been about 20 per cent. Dutch exchange has continued strong and the gain in French and Italian exchange has been quite pronounced.

This steady improvement in foreign currencies is bringing confidence in the ability of the foreign markets to keep on buying. Considerable optimism prevailed as to the probable results of the Genoa Conference, and it is thought that any

results tending to stabilize foreign currencies will be immediately reflected in the ability of Europe to buy additional quantities of product.

In connection with the Bureau of Markets report of the amount of product of different kinds from the slaughter of January and February was a supplementary statement showing the animal by-products. The amount of edible beef fats for January and February was 51,886,000 lbs., edible beef offal 32,678,000 lbs., rendered lard 281,392,000 lbs., and inedible grease 25,370,000 lbs.

### Coal Strike Has No Effect.

The general developments in the market position are attracting a good deal of attention, although not a large volume of trading. The relative prices of hog products compared with live hogs makes a very difficult position for packing interests and only the high price of fresh products would seem to give the results necessary to make money.

Shipments of fresh products continue quite large, although both in fresh and cured products there has been a falling off recently compared with last year. The Chicago shipments of fresh meats for the past week were 21,938,000 lbs., against 30,935,000 lbs. last year; cut meats 10,624,000 lbs., against 16,183,000 lbs. and lard 5,321,000 lbs., against 10,221,000 lbs. a year ago.

The position of the general trade does not seem to be seriously affected as yet by the coal strike, although in certain localities the volume of business has been considerably restricted. The strike has apparently not continued long enough to have very much effect. In business circles the continued ease of the money markets and the advance in the stock market has been considered as in a way reflecting a confidence that the labor situation would sooner or later straighten out. The advance in stocks since the beginning of the year has been an average of 12 points, and this rise has continued regardless of the coal situation in the coal sections of the country or the strike in the cotton mills of New England.

**PORK**—The market was inactive, both domestic and export, with foreign interest limited to small sized lots. At New York mess was quoted at \$26, family \$27@28, and short clears \$22.50@26. At Chicago mess pork was around \$21.

**LARD**—Demand was slow, domestic and export and the undertone was easier. At New York prime western was quoted at \$11.50@11.60 per 100 lbs.; middle western, \$11.10@11.20; New York City, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ @10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. nominal; refined to the continent, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; South American, 13c; Brazil kegs, 14c, while compound demand was reported fair to poor at prices ranging from 13 to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. At Chicago regular lard was quoted in round lots at April price: loose lard 75c under May, and leaf lard around 10c.

**BEEF**—The market remained dull, but was steady. At New York mess was quoted at \$13.50@14.50; packet, \$13.50@15; family, \$16@17, and extra India mess, \$24@26.

### MEAT EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES.

Exports of meats and meat products from the port of New York for the month of February, 1922, according to countries of destination, were as follows:

**FRESH BEEF**—Denmark, 1,500 lbs.; Germany, 1,839 lbs.; England, 3,260 lbs.; Costa Rica, 281 lbs.; Panama, 280 lbs.; Mexico, 950 lbs.; Bermuda, 17,607 lbs.; Jamaica, 167 lbs.; other British West Indies, 595 lbs.; Cuba, 1,651 lbs.; Colombia,

246 lbs.; British Guiana, 170 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 165 lbs.; total, 217,756 lbs.

**FRESH VEAL**—Panama, 767 lbs.; Mexico, 480 lbs.; Bermuda, 409 lbs.; Jamaica, 8 lbs.; other British West Indies, 193 lbs.; Cuba, 489 lbs.; total, 2,296 lbs.

**PICKLED BEEF AND VEAL**—Belgium, 113,300 lbs.; Denmark, 15,000 lbs.; France, 8,692 lbs.; Germany, 26,800 lbs.; Netherlands, 4,000 lbs.; Norway, 201,500 lbs.; Portugal, 19,200 lbs.; Russian Europe, 47,125 lbs.; Sweden, 5,000 lbs.; England, 170,149 lbs.; Scotland, 41,414 lbs.; British Honduras, 3,400 lbs.; Costa Rica, 2,000 lbs.; Honduras, 876 lbs.; Panama, 21,300 lbs.; Newfoundland, 263,400 lbs.; Bermuda, 11,975 lbs.; Barbados, 53,000 lbs.; Jamaica, 54,000 lbs.; Trinidad, 133,300 lbs.; other British West Indies, 30,711 lbs.; Cuba, 19,293 lbs.; Dominican Republic, 2,800 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 24,917 lbs.; French West Indies, 42,100 lbs.; Haiti, 41,600 lbs.; Virgin Islands, 4,600 lbs.; Brazil, 475 lbs.; Colombia, 2,400 lbs.; British Guiana, 81,435 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 89,500 lbs.; French Guiana, 17,500 lbs.; Venezuela, 310 lbs.; British West Africa, 45,940 lbs.; Algeria, 1,000 lbs.; Liberia, 650 lbs.; total, 1,615,662 lbs.

**FRESH PORK**—Panama, 2,693 lbs.; Mexico, 1,900 lbs.; Bermuda, 1,343 lbs.; other British West Indies, 996 lbs.; Cuba, 211 lbs.; total, 7,243 lbs.

**CURED HAMS AND SHOULDERS**—Belgium, 1,024,954 lbs.; France, 43,337 lbs.; Germany, 5,285 lbs.; Greece, 120 lbs.; Netherlands, 5,129 lbs.; Norway, 409,925 lbs.; England, 10,411,109 lbs.; Scotland, 774,108 lbs.; Ireland, 75,154 lbs.; Costa Rica, 923 lbs.; Guatemala, 315 lbs.; Panama, 30,071 lbs.; Mexico, 18,239 lbs.; Newfoundland, 12,467 lbs.; Bermuda, 19,206 lbs.; Barbados, 800 lbs.; Jamaica, 8,483 lbs.; Trinidad, 3,183 lbs.; other British West Indies, 2,924 lbs.; Cuba, 396,767 lbs.; Dominican Republic, 37,757 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 2,368 lbs.; French West Indies, 7,925 lbs.; Haiti, 5,733 lbs.; Virgin Islands, 2,525 lbs.; Brazil, 1,073 lbs.; Colombia, 4,794 lbs.; British Guiana, 2,188 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 4,264 lbs.; French Guiana, 4,164 lbs.; Peru, 11,382 lbs.; Venezuela, 15,443 lbs.; British South Africa, 681 lbs.; other French Africa, 670 lbs.; Liberia, 95 lbs.; total, 13,374,520 lbs.

**BACON**—Azores, 400 lbs.; Belgium, 533,921 lbs.; Denmark, 87,888 lbs.; Finland, 226,620 lbs.; France, 243,336 lbs.; Germany, 5,661,846 lbs.; Gibraltar, 5,045 lbs.; Italy, 76,411 lbs.; Netherlands, 961,827 lbs.; Norway, 801,190 lbs.; Russian Europe, 200,823 lbs.; Sweden, 32,642 lbs.; England, 10,574,913 lbs.; Scotland, 27,486 lbs.; Ireland, 400,301 lbs.; Guatemala, 105 lbs.; Honduras, 500 lbs.; Panama, 3,056 lbs.; Mexico, 6,569 lbs.; Newfoundland, 8,510 lbs.; Bermuda, 7,429 lbs.; Barbados, 100 lbs.; Jamaica, 2,255 lbs.; other British West Indies, 1,457 lbs.; Cuba, 690,317 lbs.; Dominican Republic, 2,248 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 482 lbs.; French West Indies, 10 lbs.; Haiti, 46 lbs.; Virgin Islands, 391 lbs.; Brazil, 455 lbs.; Colombia, 749 lbs.; Peru, 210 lbs.; Venezuela, 2,152 lbs.; other British East Indies, 177 lbs.; Japan, 600 lbs.; British West Africa, 36 lbs.; Canary Islands, 7,516 lbs.; Algeria, 6,432 lbs.; other French Africa, 12,902 lbs.; total, 20,588,853 lbs.

**PICKLED PORK**—Belgium, 135,484 lbs.; Denmark, 7,500 lbs.; France, 15,300 lbs.; Germany, 94,207 lbs.; Netherlands, 56,938 lbs.; Norway, 122,992 lbs.; Portugal, 1,300 lbs.; Spain, 7,247 lbs.; England, 470,139 lbs.; Scotland, 61,825 lbs.; British Honduras, 600 lbs.; Costa Rica, 500 lbs.; Panama, 10,150 lbs.; Newfoundland, 76,000 lbs.; Bermuda, 8,599 lbs.; Barbados, 31,350 lbs. (Continued on page 41.)

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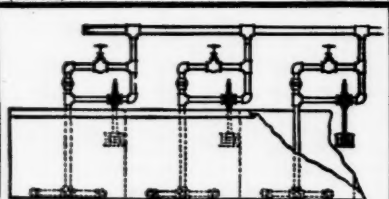
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### GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, April 12.—Quotations in green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8-10 lbs. avg., 25c; 10-12 lbs. avg., 24½c; 12-14 lbs. avg., 24¼c; 14-16 lbs. avg., 24¼c; 16-18 lbs. avg., 24¼c; 18-20 lbs. avg., 24¼c. Sweet pickled, 8-10 lbs. avg., 25c; 10-12 lbs. avg., 24½c; 12-14 lbs. avg., 24c; 14-16 lbs. avg., 23¾c; 16-18 lbs. avg., 23c; 18-20 lbs. avg., 23c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14-16 lbs. avg., 26c; 16-18 lbs. avg., 25¾c; 18-20 lbs. avg., 25½c; 20-22 lbs. avg., 24c; 22-24 lbs. avg., 24½c. Sweet pickled, 14-16 lbs. avg., 25c; 16-18 lbs. avg., 24¾c; 18-20 lbs. avg., 24½c; 20-22 lbs. avg., 24c; 22-24 lbs. avg., 23½c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4-6 lbs. avg., 13c; 6-8 lbs. avg., 12½c; 8-10 lbs. avg., 12c; 10-12 lbs. avg., 11¾c. Sweet pickled, 4-6 lbs. avg., 13c; 6-8 lbs. avg., 12¼c; 8-10 lbs. avg., 11¾c; 10-12 lbs. avg., 11¼c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6-8 lbs. avg., 21¼c; 8-10 lbs. avg., 19c; 10-12 lbs. avg., 16c; 12-14 lbs. avg., 14c; 14-16 lbs. avg., 13½c. Sweet pickled, 6-8 lbs. avg., 19c; 8-10 lbs. avg., 17½c; 10-12 lbs. avg., 16c; 12-14 lbs. avg., 14c; 14-16 lbs. avg., 13½c.

### PORK CUTS AT NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, April 12, 1922.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 27c; green hams, 8-10 lbs., 26c; 10-12 lbs., 25c; 12-14 lbs., 24c; green clear bellies, 8-10 lbs., 18c; 10-12 lbs., 17c; 12-14 lbs., 16c; green rib bellies, 10-12 lbs., 17c; 12-14 lbs., 16c; sweet pickled clear bellies, 6-8 lbs., 16c; 8-10 lbs., 16½c; 10-12 lbs., 16c; 12-14 lbs., 15c; sweet pickled rib bellies, 10-12 lbs., 15½c; 12-14 lbs., 15c; sweet pickled hams, 8-10 lbs., 26c; 10-12 lbs., 26c; 12-14 lbs., 25c; dressed hogs, 16½c; city steam lard, 10½@10¾c; compound, 13¼@13½c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8-10 lbs., 25c; 10-12 lbs., 24c; 12-14 lbs., 23c; 14-16 lbs., 22c; skinned shoulders, 17c; boneless butts, 26c; Boston butts, 18c; lean trimmings, 14c; regular trimmings, 8c; spareribs, 13c; neck ribs, 4c; kidneys, 5c; livers, 2c; pig tongues, 13c; pig tails, 11c.

### CHICAGO PORK QUOTATIONS.

Wholesale prices of cured pork and pork products, per 100 pounds, for the week ending March 31, 1922, with comparisons for the previous week and a year ago, are quoted by the U. S. Bureau of Markets as follows, at Chicago:

	Mar. 31.	Mar. 24.	Mar. 3.
Hams, smoked, 14-16 average...	\$27.50-30.00	\$28.50-30.50	\$27.00-29.00
Hams, fancy, 14-16 average...	30.00-32.50	30.50-32.50	30.50-32.00
Picnics, smoked, 4-8 average...	15.50-17.50	16.50-18.50	17.00-18.50
Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 average...	25.00-26.50	25.50-27.50	25.00-27.00
Bacon, fancy, 6-8 average...	32.00-36.00	32.50-36.50	33.00-36.00
Bellies, D. S., 14-16 average...	13.75-16.50	13.50-16.00	14.25-16.00
Backs, D. S., 14-16 average...	12.50-13.00	12.00-13.00	11.25-13.00
Pure lard, tierces	12.00-13.25	12.25-14.50	13.50-14.50
Compound lard, tierces	13.50-14.00	13.50-15.00	13.50-14.25

### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

Exports of provisions from the Atlantic and Gulf ports for the week ending April 8, 1922, with comparisons:

	PORK, BBLs.		
	Week ended Apr. 8, 1922.	Week ended Apr. 9, 1921.	From Nov. 1, 1921, to Apr. 8, 1922.
United Kingdom...	202	.....	2,793
Continent .....	180	.....	3,284
So. and Cent. Amer. ....	300	.....	1,037
West Indies .....	1,300	.....	4,595
B. N. A. Colonies...	105	.....	439
Other countries .....	300	.....	335
Total .....	2,387	.....	12,674

BACON AND HAMS, LBS.			
	Week ended Apr. 8, 1922.	Week ended Apr. 9, 1921.	From Nov. 1, 1921, to Apr. 8, 1922.
United Kingdom...	8,811,500	5,699,000	178,024,500
Continent .....	905,500	1,908,500	41,317,500
So. and Cent. Amer. ....	100,805	.....	1,008,321
West Indies .....	908,675	.....	6,271,693
B. N. A. Colonies...	32,600	.....	61,800
Other countries .....	126,243	.....	630,153
Total .....	10,894,323	7,277,500	227,313,967

LARD, LBS.			
	Week ended Apr. 8, 1922.	Week ended Apr. 9, 1921.	From Nov. 1, 1921, to Apr. 8, 1922.
United Kingdom...	3,484,580	3,747,900	125,155,932
Continent .....	2,676,206	7,311,788	147,381,350
So. and Cent. Amer. ....	161,320	.....	1,057,070
West Indies .....	1,474,631	.....	9,143,024
B. N. A. Colonies...	38,000	.....	129,000
Other countries .....	201,500	.....	523,000
Total .....	8,096,237	11,059,688	283,269,985

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
From—	Pork, lbs.	Bacon and Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York .....	2,387	7,145,323	6,763,237
Portland, Me. ....	.....	1,496,000	45,000
Boston .....	.....	155,000	950,000
Philadelphia .....	.....	.....	98,000
Baltimore .....	.....	80,000	.....
New Orleans .....	.....	.....	56,000
St. John, N. B. ....	.....	2,018,000	184,000
Total .....	2,387	10,894,323	8,096,237
Previous week .....	595	4,122,500	7,047,276
Two weeks ago .....	815	13,301,100	8,381,780
Cor. week, 1921. ....	.....	7,277,500	11,059,688

Comparative summary of aggregate exports, in lbs., from Nov. 1, 1921, to April 8, 1922:

	1921 to 1922.	1920 to 1921.	Decrease.
Pork .....	2,534,800	5,979,000	3,444,200
Bacon and hams .....	227,313,967	253,514,804	26,200,827
Lard .....	283,369,985	378,281,090	94,811,105

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# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW**—The past week has been exceptionally quiet, and the market dull and featureless, with prices nominally unchanged in all quarters, and with sentiment mixed. While offerings were not large, they were as heavy as the demand, and the price does not attract any particular buying power. While some interests believe the market is in a steadier position, there are those who feel that an increase in offerings would bring about a slightly lower range. Offerings of South American tallow were a little larger at 7½c c. i. f. New York, but the best bid reported available was 7c. At the London auction on April 12th, 1,158 casks were offered and only 97 casks sold, at prices unchanged from the previous week. At Liverpool the market for Australian tallow was steady with choice at 39 shillings and good mixed at 38s. At New York prime city was quoted at 5½c nominal, special loose 6½c, extra 7c asked, and edible 8c nominal. At Chicago packers' No. 1 was quoted at 6@6½c, packers' prime 6½@7c, and edible 7¼@7½c, with the western market rather steady, but trade only moderate.

**OLEO STEARINE**—Late last week there were some sales at 8½c for oleo, a decline of ¼c from the previous sale, but this week the market has been extremely inactive, with the undertone barely steady and with oleo at New York quoted at 8½c nominal, while at Chicago there were reports of sales at 8½c, and the market nominally quoted at 9c.

**OLEO OIL**—The market was dull and weaker, prices declining a half cent from the levels of last week, with extra at New York 10¼c nominal, medium 9¼c nominal, and the lower grades 8½c nominal. At Chicago extra oleo oil was quoted at 9¾@10¼c.

SEE PAGE 33 FOR LATER MARKETS.

**LARD OIL**—With no important cash demand, either domestic or foreign, particularly for edible, and with the pure lard market weaker, lard oil was easier the past week, although the other grades were nominally unchanged. At New York edible was \$1.05@1.10 per gallon, extra winter 90@92c, extra 85c, extra No. 1, 77@79c, and No. 1 at 72c.

**NEATSFOOT OIL**—The market was strong, with limited supplies and the firmness in raw material. At New York pure was quoted at \$1.37@1.38 per gallon, No. 1 at 77c, No. 2 at 72c, and cold-pressed \$1.50@1.55.

**GREASES**—The market was dull and unchanged from the previous week with most interests awaiting developments, with offerings moderate, and with some demand slightly under the prevailing levels. At New York yellow and choice house were quoted at 5¼@5½c, nominal, brown 4¾@5c, and white 7½@8c, according to brand. At Chicago trade was only fair, with brown and house 4¾@5c, yellow 5¼@5½c, and choice white 7@7¼c.

### CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

New York, April 12, 1922.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows:

Seventy-four to 76% caustic soda, 3¾@4c lb.; 60% caustic soda, 3¾@3½c lb.; 98% powdered caustic soda, 4¾@4½c lb.; 48% carbonate of soda, 2½c lb.; 58%

carbonate of soda, 2@2½c lb.; talc, 1¾@2c lb.

Clarified palm oil, in casks, 2,000 lbs., 8½@8¾c lb.; commercial yellow olive oil, \$1.12@1.20 gal.; olive oil foots, 9@9½c lb.; Cochon coconut oil, 10½@10¾c lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 9¼@9½c lb.

Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, 12½@13c lb.; soya bean oil, 11½@12c lb.; corn oil, nominal, 11½@11¾c lb.; peanut oil, in bbls., New York, deodorized, 12½@13c lb.; peanut oil, crude, tanks, f. o. b. mills, 10@10¼c lb.

Prime city tallow, special, 6½c lb.; dynamite glycerine, nominal, 13@13¼c lb.; saponified glycerine, nominal, 8¾@9c lb.; crude soap glycerine, nominal, 7¾c lb.; chemically pure glycerine, nominal, 15½@16c lb.; prime packers' grease, nominal, 5¼@5½c lb.

### CANADIAN HOG MARKETS.

Sales of hogs at chief Canadian centers for the week ending April 8, 1922, are reported as follows by the Market of Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture with top prices for selects, as compared to a week and a year ago:

	Sales—		Top price selects—	
	Week ending	Week ending	Week ending	Week ending
	Apr. 6, 1921.	Mar. 30, 1921.	Apr. 6, 1921.	Mar. 30, 1921.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	5,131	2,638	7,289	\$13.75 \$14.25 \$13.75
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	1,139	2,464	2,497	14.00 15.50 15.00
Montreal (E. End)	962	682	670	14.00 15.50 15.00
Winnipeg	3,696	2,619	3,284	11.50 14.00 12.00
Calgary	1,079	772	1,102	11.00 13.90 11.00
Edmonton	1,223	500	493	10.50 13.75 11.00
Prince Albert	237	...	62	11.25 11.75
Moose Jaw	252	...	407	11.25 12.00

## Packinghouse By-Products Markets

### Blood.

Chicago, April 12, 1922.

There is very little trading in blood, due to lack of interest on the part of buyers. It is quite possible, however, that a firm bid of \$3.75 would be accepted.

	Unit ammonia.
Ground	\$3.60@3.75
Crushed and unground	3.25@3.50
Ground concentrated tankage	3.25@3.50
Unground	2.75@3.00

### Digester Hog Tankage Materials.

Very little interest has been shown in digester. A good grade of digester materials sold at \$3.00 and 10 cents f. o. b. Chicago. Other producers' ideas were somewhat higher, but no interest was shown on the part of buyers.

	Unit ammonia.
Ground, 11½ to 12% ammonia	\$3.25@3.50
Unground, 10 to 11% ammonia	3.00@3.25
Unground, 7 to 9% ammonia	2.50@2.75

### Fertilizer Tankage Materials.

The trade in fertilizer has been very small, although there was some interest in futures.

	Unit ammonia.
High grade, ground, 10-11% ammonia	\$2.50@2.75
Lower grade, unground, 6-9% ammonia	2.25@2.50
High grade, unground	2.25@2.50
Medium grade, unground	2.00@2.25
Low grade and country rend., unground	1.50@1.75
Bone tankage, unground	1.50@1.75
Hoof meal	2.10@2.25
Liquid stick	2.25@2.50
Hair tankage, dry, unground	1.00@1.25
Garbage, tankage, ground	.75@1.00

### Bone Meals.

These are still not very active. The trading that did take place was at the same prices as the previous week as follows:

	Per ton.
Raw bone meal	\$28.00@30.00
Steamed, ground	22.00@24.00
Steamed, unground	14.00@16.00
Grinding hoofs, pig toes, waste bones, dry	19.00@21.00

### Cracklings.

Cracklings were a little easier, particu-

larly on beef. Some buyers are dropping out altogether.

Pork, according to grease and quality... \$60.00@70.00  
Beef, according to grease and quality... 45.00@50.00

### Glue and Gelatine Stocks.

Glue stocks are very quiet, as was the case last week, and, in fact, prices have remained practically stationary.

	Per ton.
Calf stock	\$35.00@40.00
Edible pig skin strips	55.00@60.00
Rejected manufacturing bones	35.00@40.00
Horn piths	20.00@25.00
Cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles	24.00@25.00
Junk and hotel kitchen bones	18.00@20.00
Hog, calf and sheep bones	19.00@21.00
Sinews, pizzels and hide trimmings	18.00@20.00
Sheep trimmings	12.00@14.00

### Hoofs, Horns and Mfg. Bones.

Some small changes have occurred in these. Round light shin bones went up and were quoted \$80@90 and heavy shin bones \$90@95. Light flat shin bones were quoted \$75@80 and heavies \$90@95. Skulls, jaws and knuckles rose a shade and were quoted \$26@26.

	Per ton.
No. 1 horns	\$235.00@255.00
No. 2 horns	175.00@215.00
No. 3 horns	100.00@150.00
Culls	25.00@30.00
Hoofs, black	25.00@30.00
Hoofs, stripped	25.00@30.00
Hoofs, white	35.00@40.00
Round shin bones, unsorted, heavies	60.00@65.00
Round shine bones, unsorted, lights	50.00@55.00
Flat shin bones, unsorted, heavies	55.00@60.00
Flat shin bones, unsorted, lights	45.00@60.00
Thigh bones, unsorted, heavies	60.00@65.00
Thigh bones, unsorted, lights	50.00@55.00

### Hog Hair.

This has been quoted at \$25 per ton delivered at buyers' shipping points.

### Pig Skin Strips.

The market is about the same. Prime No. 1 grades are selling at around 5c per pound, basis Chicago freight, and No. 2 and 3 grades, frozen, government inspected edible stock, around 3c.

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## What Affects Lard and Cotton Oil Prices

Written for The National Provisioner by W. Arthur Shelton.

Lard and cotton oil are the two fats used most largely in the preparation of food in the United States. The other important edible fat is butter. The four largest world fats used for edible purposes are lard, cottonseed oil, olive oil, and butter.

Why have the prices of lard and cotton oil each advanced recently roughly  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound, and why the same advance? Are prices likely to advance still further during the next few months? The writer would not attempt to answer these questions completely, but some of the facts affecting these results can be stated. In November and December last it was a rather general opinion that lard and cotton oil prices would reach low levels and remain there because of the third successive large corn crop and the expected large hog receipts. "Nickel lard" was the term used by some.

The corn crop of 1921 was smaller than that of 1920, but with the carry-over the total supply of corn available was roughly the same as that of last season. The price of corn was so low, however, this season that corn was exported and used for other purposes than hog feed in the United States in larger quantities than during last season. The low price of corn also tended to lessen the amount of feed tannage and other feeds thrown to hogs.

But the chief reason that the hog receipts have been smaller than during last season is that there were not as many hogs. Pig births from November, 1920, to March, 1921, were 2,270,000 fewer than for the like period of the previous season, and hog receipts at the fourteen leading western markets from January 1 to March 31 were roughly 1,150,000 fewer than for the like period of the previous season.

Throughout the season hog receipts have been expected to increase, but they have not yet done so. It was believed that the hogs were being retained until more corn could be fed, and that if they did not appear in January they would in February or March. This has not occurred. May it still take place? Pig births from February to July, 1921, were 2,325,000 fewer than for the like period of 1920, which would indicate that the hog run from April to July is likely to be smaller than for the like period of last season.

The average weight of hogs has also been less this season than last, which is not in accord with expectations. For the week ended March 25 the average weight was 227 pounds, against 232 for the like week of 1921. It is probable that more sows were killed during last season than this, and that the increased weight was caused thereby. It would seem, therefore, that the production of lard will scarcely be as large during the next few months as during the like period of 1921.

The small supply of cotton oil is another factor that will tend toward higher prices for both lard and oil. Lard and cotton oil may be interchanged in consumption rather freely, although no substitute is complete for the entire trade in any article. After March 31 the supply of American cotton oil will be 100,000 barrels per month against an average consumption of 240,000 barrels per month.

[This figure of 100,000 barrels available monthly was arrived at after allowing for an average carry-over. Other authorities state that according to the statistics available at the beginning of March, there were around 1,070,000 barrels in the visible supply which, with the equivalent of 150,000 more than 170,000 barrels monthly—000 barrels to be received in the shape of

seed, gave a supply for the next seven months of 1,221,000 barrels, or slightly more than 170,000 barrels monthly.—EDITOR.]

How high must the price of cotton oil advance to eliminate more than half the established trade during the next five months? How high will the price of lard advance in sympathy?

The United States lard stocks on March 1 were 61,258,000 pounds, against 117,338,000 for March 1, 1921, and a five-year average of 101,707,000. It is also estimated by the Eyraud company that the Mediterranean olive oil production this year will be 831,000,000 pounds less than for last season. Stocks of dry salt pork, which is used in cooking in considerable volume in competition with lard and compound, on March 1 were only 139,358,000 pounds against 251,893,000 March 1, 1921, and a five-year average of 350,315,000.

These are important facts concerning the chief culinary fats that should be pondered by the lard and cotton oil trade. There is no previous record of an equal shortage.

### TRADE BODIES CO-OPERATE.

(Concluded from page 18.)

as to (1) production, (2) shipments, (3) stock on hand, (4) contracts, (5) prices, (6) credit information, and (7) all other statistics of any nature whatsoever affecting trade. On request of the commission the members of a trade association would also be required to furnish such additional information with respect to their own business as the commission may require. Statistics furnished the commission might be published by it in whole or in part. Unless forbidden by the commission under Section 6 of the bill (see below) an association might also distribute among its own members any statistics filed with the commission or give the matter any other publicity desired.

**Filing of Statistical Data:** Within sixty days after the enactment of the bill into law the commission by general or special order is to prescribe the method for filing the general and statistical information referred to above. All of the information filed with the commission, except trade secrets and names of customers would be open for public inspection to such extent as the commission by regulation may prescribe. Failure to file information required by the commission would incur penalty of \$500 fine, each day of refusal to constitute a separate offense. For wilfully making false statements of fact in connection with data filed with the commission, or for falsifying records, entries, minutes, etc., fine of \$5,000 is provided.

**Meetings:** Effective upon the enactment of the bill into law every trade association would be required to furnish the commission with written notice as to the time, place and character of meetings of the association, or any of its committees. This notice is to reach the commission at least seven days in advance of the meeting.

**Orders for Changes:** Whenever the commission has reason to believe that the conduct of any trade association, or any agreement or practice made or recommended by it is in violation of the anti-trust laws it may summon the officers of the association and after hearing, if violation is established, it may by order, specifying in what respect violations appear, require that the association cease and desist therefrom. If, in the opinion of the commission it develops that a modification of the practice, conduct or an agreement complained of is not possible or that a ruling should be had through a judicial decision of the matter, the association, its officers, etc., may be made respondents in a formal complaint.

**Plans of Organization:** In order to obtain benefit of the provisions outlined below for getting rulings, establishing trade customs, etc., an association would have first to obtain a certificate from the commission in the nature of an approval of it as not violative of anti-trust laws. Having obtained such a certificate, it could apply for other rulings, including rulings as to the legality of proposed plans of organization as expressed in constitutions, by-laws, articles of association, agreements, etc., including contracts between an association and its members which form the working basis of the organization. Such requests must be submitted in writing and contain full information as to plan of organization and the operation of the association as well as its purposes and objects. If the commission finds that the proposed plan does not violate the anti-trust laws it would issue a formal certificate which would be prima facie evidence of the legality of the association and its purposes. Certificates might be modified, suspended or revoked by the commission.

Where the commission is of the opinion that plans proposed are in conflict with the anti-trust laws it is to suggest such changes as may be necessary to make the plan lawful.

**Rulings by the Commission:** Trade associations to which certificates have been issued may, during the life of such certificate, request from the commission specific rulings with reference to rules, methods, systems, etc., adopted or proposed by the association for uniform use by members with reference to (1) cost accounting, (2) preparation and distribution of trade statistics, (3) establishment of (a) trade definitions, (b) names, or (c) brands, (3) establishment of trade practices and customs, (4) prevention of unfair practices, and similar matters. At the request of an association, or upon its own motion, the commission might consider such requests in conference attended by members of the association and others in the same line of industry. The approval of the commission where conference procedure is followed might rest upon its own opinion or the conclusion of a majority of the industry as represented by members of the association and others at the conference.

**Unfair Competition:** At conferences of the kind described above, the agreement of a majority interest measured by the volume of business in any interest, in so far as the agreement relates to (a) trade definitions, (b) trade names or brands, (c) practices and customs in the trade, (d) definitions of unfair trade practices, and (e) establishment of proper customs therefor, would constitute the law merchant of the particular industry. Deviations therefrom would be held to constitute unfair competition and would be dealt with by the commission accordingly. Where such violations are alleged a certified copy of the conference agreement filed with the commission would be admissible (1) to show the intent and meaning of the conference agreement and (2) to establish the departure complained of. Parties charged with unfair competition under this section of the bill apparently would be bound by the conference agreement even though not a party to it or present or represented at the conference.

**Status:** Introduced and referred to S. Com. on Commerce, 4-3-22.

### ASPEGREN & CO. INCORPORATES.

John Aspegren this week announces that Aspegren & Co., Inc., has acquired the interests and business of Aspegren & Co., which has been conducted as a partnership since its foundation in 1899. There will be no change in the organization or policy of the concern, which is one of the foremost in the vegetable oil trade, both domestic and foreign. The officers will be the same as before the incorporation.

## VEGETABLE OILS

### WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Trade Small—Cash Demand Spotted—  
Price Changes Unimportant—Crude Offerings Larger—Developments Generally Awaited—Tariff About as Expected—Lard Weaker.

Trading in cottonseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange the past week continued extremely small and mixed, but was generally without particular feature, and while prices were slightly lower, very little change in the actual situation was noticeable. The lard market reacted quite sharply at times, with a slight easing in hog values, slow cash lard demand and weaker foreign lard markets, but even so, there was no undue pressure upon oil futures, and compared with lard, cottonseed oil was relatively strong. It took but little effort on the part of longs to maintain the nearby positions, while the new crop months were poorly supported, and were inclined to sag rather sharply under commission house efforts to sell small lots.

As a whole the developments in the May position were not sufficiently clear to permit of any particular broadening in speculative interest, and as a result the holding off tendency of the past few weeks was again in evidence. At times the buying of May was credited to shorts and partly to Cincinnati interests, while on small declines there was evidence of buying of

July by refiners. The selling was largely of a local character, and mainly professional, although a little scattered commission house selling developed on the lard action.

#### Cash Demand Spasmodic.

Cash demand was spasmodic, and generally small, although about the middle of the week reports were current that one interest had sold a good-sized lot of compound to the domestic trade at a slight concession from prices recently prevailing. This appeared to be an exception, however, and was not generally credited, as most interests reported demand for both compound and oil quiet from day to day.

No export interest is in evidence, and it is quite interesting to note that from April 1 to April 12 not one barrel of cotton oil cleared from the port of New York. New Orleans reported some small clearances, but the amounts were insignificant. The contentions the early part of the season that cotton oil would become a purely domestic proposition before the season is over appears to be borne out.

Crude oil was offered more freely in the South at 10 cents, and local interests reported it rather difficult at times to draw bids for crude from refiners, and there is a feeling in some quarters that there is more unsold crude oil in the Southeast than the trade generally counts upon. However, there is no disposition to force holdings for sale, and with the prospects of continued reduced holdings the balance of the

season, there is a tendency in the South to believe that no important declines in crude oil will be noted, at least until new seed begins to move. A great deal depends on the weather conditions. In Texas work is behind, but in other sections of the belt fair to good progress is reported. There have been rather frequent rains, and, as a whole, a week of dry weather over the belt would prove beneficial.

#### Much Depends on May Oil.

At no time has there been any evidence of heavy liquidation in the May position, and as May is gradually drawing closer, there is every prospect that it will be but a short time before that position has to clear, and upon the developments in May oil a great deal depends. There are persistent claims that the longs will demand delivery and take the oil in, and while some oil will unquestionably be delivered, there is a disposition to feel that the bulk of the short interest will cover, although it is not believed that the short interest is of a speculative character.

Compound is still held at 13@13½c in car-lots, according to brand, while New York City lard is around 10¼c, middle western around 11¼c, and prime western around 11½c. Tallow is dull and unchanged at 6½c for special loose, and 7c for extra, while oleo stearine was 8¼c nominal.

#### Tariff Changes Reported.

The tariff duties, as presented from committee, were just in line with expecta-

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tions, and were not a feature, the bill calling for import duties as follows:

	Senate Bill.	House Bill.	Under-wood law.
Cottonseed oil, per lb.	3c	2c	Free
Cocconut oil	4c	2c	Free
Soya bean oil	3c	2c	Free
Peanut oil	4c	2½c	6c gal.

The duties on cocconut and soya bean oil are increased slightly over the emergency tariff duties, and this action will further tend to keep the volume of those oils entering the country down to rather small proportions. Whether or not the bill will be a helpful feature or a detriment to the oil trade will be better determined next season, particularly should anything like a normal cotton crop be raised and a normal oil crush be had.

### Weather Conditions and Cotton.

The Government weekly weather summary follows:

The week was favorable for the preparation of soil and the planting of cotton in most Eastern districts of the belt and seeding made good progress in Southeastern localities. This work extended northward during the week over the central counties of South Carolina and to southeastern North Carolina. It was somewhat more favorable for field work in Alabama and Mississippi and planting made better progress in those States, but in the western portion of the belt, work was mostly at a standstill on account of wet soil. Seeding is now much delayed in Texas,

where little has yet been accomplished outside of the Rio Grande Valley and the lower coast counties, but the condition of that planted is fairly satisfactory except for some damage by high winds. Dry weather and sunshine are much needed in the western portion of the belt.

The detailed report by States follows:

Texas: Cotton late and but little planted outside of lower Rio Grande Valley and lower coast sections. Dry weather and sunshine needed.

Oklahoma: Farm work delayed by rains and wet soil.

Georgia: Season three weeks late in northern division where rains kept soil too wet to work, but past week quite warm and dry in central and southern divisions and very favorable for farm work and growth of crops.

Alabama: Cotton planting quite general in south.

Mississippi: Some cotton being planted in south and central portion.

Arkansas: Small amount of cotton planted in south.

Tennessee: Nothing on cotton.

North Carolina: Progress in preparation of soil for cotton good in north and east, but backward in southwestern part on account of wet soil.

South Carolina: Cotton planting extended northward over Central counties and germination satisfactory.

Louisiana: Very little cotton planted.

COTTONSEED OIL.—Market transactions:

Thursday, April 6, 1922.

	Sales.	Range.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot					1150	1190
April					1155	1165
May	3300	1171	1157		1159	1160
June					1148	1152
July	4400	1162	1148		1148	1150
Aug.	2100	1161	1148		1150	1152
Sept.	1000	1162	1148		1146	1148
Oct.	1400	1084	1063		1063	1065
Nov.	900	1018	938		939	948
Total sales, 13,700 Prime Crude, S. E. 1,000 asked.						

Friday, April 7, 1922.

	Sales.	Range.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot					1165	1190
April					1155	1175
May	200	1156	1151		1153	1156
June					1145	1150
July	2200	1150	1140		1145	1147
Aug.	500	1149	1147		1148	1150
Sept.	1300	1149	1138		1142	1146
Oct.	600	1060	1055		1055	1056
Nov.	200	959	954		950	970
Total sales, 7,000 Prime Crude S. E. 1,000 asked.						

Saturday, April 8, 1922.

	Sales.	Range.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot					1165	1190
April					1150	1180
May					1153	1157
June					1145	1152
July					1147	1150
Aug.					1149	1152
Sept.					1145	1150
Oct.	100	1060	1060		1058	1067
Nov.					950	975
Total sales, including switches, 700 Prime Crude, S. E. 1000 asked.						

Monday, April 10, 1922.

	Sales.	Range.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot					1165	1190
April					1160	1185
May	800	1170	1164		1163	1165
June					1155	1160
July	2700	1165	1160		1158	1160
Aug.	100	1161	1161		1158	1159
Sept.	600	1160	1156		1153	1156
Oct.					1063	1065
Nov.					960	970

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Puritan, Winter Pressed Salad Oil  
White Clover Cooking Oil  
Marigold Cooking Oil  
Sterling, Prime Summer Yellow

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44 Whitehall St., New York CityRefiners of "Cobee" Coconut Oil,  
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Quality the highest, always uniformTotal sales, including switches, 4,800  
Prime Crude, S. E. 1000 nominal.

Tuesday, April 11, 1922.

Spot	Range				Closing— Bids. Asked
	Sales.	High.	Low.		
April	100	1175	1175	1175	a 1180
May	1700	1161	1158	1159	a 1160
June				1148	a 1158
July	2500	1160	1152	1150	a 1155
Aug.	600	1158	1155	1153	a 1156
Sept.	800	1154	1153	1150	a 1154
Oct.	300	1065	1058	1058	a 1060
Nov.	200	960	960	950	a 975

Total sales, including switches, 6,600  
Prime Crude, S. E. 1,000 nominal.

Wednesday, April 12, 1922.

Spot	Range				Closing— Bids. Asked
	Sales.	High.	Low.		
April				1165	a 1200
May				1155	a 1175
June	1100	1152	1146	1155	a 1158
July				1147	a 1155
Aug.	3200	1150	1145	1148	a 1150
Sept.	100	1147	1147	1148	a 1150
Oct.	1300	1145	1144	1145	a 1147
Nov.	100	1050	1050	1047	a 1049
	600	946	940	942	a 945

Total sales, including switches, 7,400  
Prime Crude, S. E. 1,000 nominal.

Thursday, April 13, 1922.

Cottonseed oil closed 5@7 points net lower. Sales, 3,500 bbls. Prime crude, 10.00c nominal; prime summer yellow spot, 11.50 @11.80c; May, 11.50c; July, 11.43c; September, 11.38c; all bid.

SEE PAGE 38 FOR LATER MARKETS

**COCOANUT OIL.**—Of late there have been several developments in cocoanut oil that attracted much attention in the trade. It is estimated that refiners and packers have taken hold of some 25 or 30 tanks, part of which was reported as distressed oil, but nevertheless, the market appeared to have a firmer undertone. Reports of Philippine mills closing down were cur-

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York Produce Exchange

rent, and while not taken seriously, must be contended with. At the same time, the tariff bill was reported to the Senate and was not what the trade had been hoping for. The Senate bill calls for a duty of 4 cents a pound on cocoanut oil against 2 cents a pound in the House bill, and free of duty under the Underwood law. Some large sales of copra were reported to have been made to Europe, and the copra market is steady throughout. At New York Ceylon type in barrels was quoted at 8¼ @9c; tanks, coast, 7¼c; Cochin, barrels, 9½ @10c; tanks, 8¼ @9c; and edible, 10¼ @11¼c.

**SOYA BEAN OIL.**—The market continues very quiet, and the tariff developments were not favorable to the domestic trade. A sale of 500 tons of crude soya-bean oil for shipment from the Orient at 6.60c per lb. in bond c. i. f. New York came to light, and was the main feature, aside from the tariff. The Senate bill calls for a duty on soya-bean oil of 3 cents a pound, against 2 cents in the House bill, and the emergency tariff duty of 2.66c. At New York crude in barrels was quoted at 10¼ @11c; blown in barrels, 11c; Pacific coast, tanks, 9¼c; and deodorized, barrels, New York, 12½ @12¾c.

**PEANUT OIL.**—Demand for domestic and refined peanut was slow and the market was easier, with crude offered from the south at 9¼c f. o. b. or ¼c decline compared with last week. Oriental oil was featureless and nominal at 8½c in bond f. o. b. New York. The Senate tariff

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bill calls for a duty on peanut oil of 4 cents a pound, against 2½c in the House bill.

**PALM OIL.**—The market was barely steady, influenced by the tallow situation, but as tin-plate mills are increasing activity, some are anticipating a renewed demand for this oil. At New York Lagos, spot, 7¼ @8c; shipment, 7½ @7¾c, and Niger, 5¼ @6c.

**COTTONSEED OIL.**—Market quiet with domestic trade slow and prime summer yellow in barrels, spot, New York, quoted at 12c, while crude oil was 10c asked. Bleachable tanks f. o. b. mills, 10¼ @11c. The Senate tariff bill calls for an import duty of 3 cents a pound on cottonseed oil, but the amount of this oil imported is negligible.

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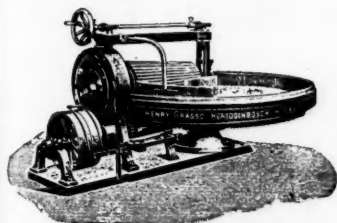
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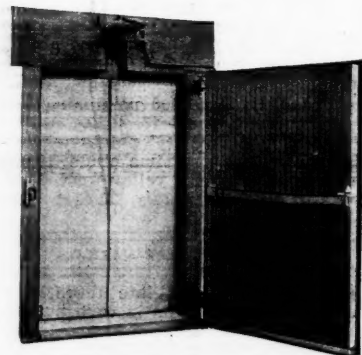
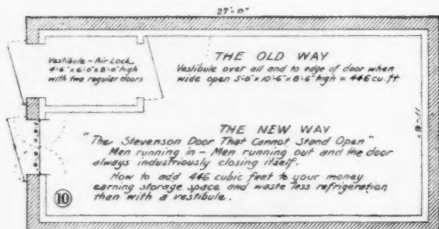
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# THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

## FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

### Provisions.

Provisions were dull and featureless at the week end on account of the Easter holidays, cash trade was quiet.

### Cottonseed Oil.

The same was true of the cottonseed oil market. Crude cottonseed oil was quoted 10c.

Quotations on cottonseed oil at Thursday noon were: May, \$11.50@11.54; July \$11.43@11.45; September, \$11.38@1.39; October, \$10.46@10.47; November, \$9.41@9.43.

### Tallow.

Special loose, sales, 6½c.

### Oleo Stearine.

Sales, 8¼c; extra oleo oil, 10¼c.

## FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

New York, April 14, 1922.—Spot lard at New York, prime western, \$11.55@11.65; Middle West, \$11.10@11.20; city steam, \$10.75; refined continent, \$12.75; South American, \$13.00; Brazil, kegs, \$14.00; compound, \$13.50.

### Marseilles Oil.

Marseilles, April 14, 1922.—Copra fabrique, —fr.; copra edible, —fr.; peanut fabrique, —fr.; peanut edible, —fr.

### Liverpool Provision Markets.

Liverpool, April 14, 1922.—(By Cable.)—Quotations today: Shoulders, square, 85s; shoulders, picnic, 72s; hams, long cut, 128s; hams, American cut, 132s; bacon, Cumberland cut, 76s; bacon, short backs, 82s; bacon, Wiltshire, 96s; bellies, clear, 82s; Australian tallow, 38@39s; spot lard, 65s 6d.

### Hull Oil Markets.

Hull, England, April 14, 1922.—(By Cable.)—Refined cottonseed oil, 43s 6d; crude, 38s 6d.

### Argentine Beef Exports.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to April 14, 1922, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, 58,773; to the Continent, none; to other ports, none. Exports for the previous week were as follows: To England, 103,693; to the Continent, none.

## CHICAGO HOG PURCHASES.

Purchases of hogs by Chicago packers for the week ending Thursday, April 13, 1922, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

Armour & Co.	10,100
Anglo-American Provision Co.	6,900
Swift & Co.	10,200
G. H. Hammond & Co.	6,800
Morris & Co.	8,300
Wilson & Co.	5,800
Boyd-Lunham Co.	5,400
Western Pkg. & Prov. Co.	7,600
Roberts & Oakes	3,700
Miller & Hart	4,400
Independent Packing Co.	9,700
Brennan Packing Co.	4,300
Wm. Davies Co.	2,500
Others	6,900

Total 92,600

## SOUTHERN MARKETS.

### New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., April 13, 1922.—Prime crude cottonseed oil steady, 9½ cents bid, 10 cents asked. The stock is practically exhausted. Refined cottonseed oil is meeting with better inquiry. Meal, 7%, \$44.00; 8%, \$48.00; loose hulls, \$12.00; sacked, \$14.50. All short ton, f. o. b. interior points.

### Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., April 13, 1922.—Crude cottonseed oil was dull at 9¼c in the Valley, which would represent outside bids, while sellers are holding for 10c. Meal was fairly steady at \$48.50 f. o. b. Memphis for 43 per cent. Loose hulls were dull at \$11.00 Memphis.

## PACKERS' PURCHASES.

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, April 8, 1922, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

CHICAGO.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	5,399	11,300	13,778
Swift & Co.	6,039	12,600	14,737
Morris & Co.	5,237	9,900	7,219
Wilson & Co.	4,061	9,200	6,481
Anglo-Amer. Prov. Co.	544	5,700	.....
G. H. Hammond Co.	2,109	8,100	.....
Libby, McNeill & Libby.	789	.....	.....
Brennan Packing Co.	6,400 hogs; Miller & Hart, 3,900 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 4,300 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 5,000 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 11,000 hogs; Roberts & Oakes, 4,500 hogs; others, 9,800 hogs.	.....	.....

### KANSAS CITY.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	2,151	434	6,415	4,307
Cudahy Packing Co.	2,384	586	3,944	5,792
Powder Packing Co.	575	14	.....	.....
Morris & Co.	2,771	787	4,658	2,309
Swift & Co.	2,854	622	5,906	4,688
Wilson & Co.	2,700	196	4,516	3,618
Local butchers	434	220	1,323	25

### OMAHA.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,555	5,227	3,949
Swift & Co.	4,021	6,930	3,693
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,519	7,140	5,108
Armour & Co.	3,011	7,571	8,613
Dold Packing Co.	1,217	5,276	.....
Ogden Packing Co.	.....	853	.....
Swartz & Co.	.....	1,848	.....
J. W. Murphy.	.....	8,612	.....
Others	2,543	.....	8,212

### ST. LOUIS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	1,885	4,104	1,529
Swift & Co.	1,702	3,884	843
Morris & Co.	408	.....	117
St. Louis D. B. Co.	619	.....	.....
Independent Packing Co.	693	2,274	58
East Side Packing Co.	137	1,608	.....
Hell Packing Co.	20	1,291	.....
Krey Packing Co.	79	60	.....
American Packing Co.	95	1,506	.....
Sieloff Packing Co.	78	.....	28
Butchers' purchases	745	33,196	973

## SLAUGHTER REPORTS.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending April 8, 1922:

CATTLE.	
Chicago	31,527
Kansas City	16,788
Omaha	11,286
St. Louis	24,658
St. Joseph	4,923
Sioux City	4,896
Cudahy	884
South St. Paul	13,274
Philadelphia	2,524
New York and Jersey City	2,877
Oklahoma City	2,877
HOGS.	
Chicago	96,357
Kansas City	26,831
Omaha	33,225
St. Louis	24,658
St. Joseph	24,390
Sioux City	18,294
Cudahy	7,727
Ottumwa	8,200
South St. Paul	7,907
Philadelphia	30,029
Indianapolis	19,100
Indianapolis	6,369
Indianapolis	21,200
New York and Jersey City	48,306
Oklahoma City	10,868
Milwaukee	6,900
Cincinnati	21,200
SHEEP.	
Chicago	42,161
Kansas City	20,890
Omaha	22,229
St. Louis	2,397
St. Joseph	13,405
Sioux City	1,916
Cudahy	121
South St. Paul	1,846
Philadelphia	19,925
New York and Jersey City	30,109
Oklahoma City	192

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE SITUATION

Editor's Note—This statement is prepared weekly by the Institute of American Meat Packers from information obtained from The Merchants Loan & Trust Company, Chicago, Ill.

Country, unit.	Monetary	Par value in U. S. money.	Value on April 13.
Austria—Krone	.....	\$ .203	.00140
Belgium—Franc	.....	.193	.0860
Czecho-Slovakia—Krone	.....	.....	.0202
Denmark—Krone	.....	.268	.2130
Finland—Finnmark	.....	.193	.0188
France—Franc	.....	.0629	.0029
Germany—Mark	.....	.238	.0034
Great Britain—Pound	.....	4.866	4.42
Greece—Drachma	.....	.193	.0455
Italy—Lira	.....	.193	.0645
Japan—Yen	.....	.408	.470
Jugo-Slavia—Krone	.....	.....	.0033
Netherlands—Florin	.....	.402	.3794
Norway—Krone	.....	.208	.1868
Poland—Polish Mark	.....	.....	.000275
Roumania—Leu	.....	.193	.0076
Russia—Rouble	.....	.515	.....
Serbia—Dinar	.....	.193	.0132
Spain—Peseta	.....	.193	.1554
Sweden—Krona	.....	.268	.2605
Switzerland—Franc	.....	.193	.1944
Turkey—Turkish Pound	.....	4.40	.....

\*No par of exchange has been determined upon and will probably not be fixed until after the Allies have decided upon all of the requirements from those countries.

## RECEIPTS AT CENTERS.

### SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1922.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	500	6,500	2,500
Kansas City	.....	1,000	.....
Omaha	100	500	500
St. Louis	100	4,500	.....
St. Joseph	100	1,800	600
Sioux City	500	2,500	300
St. Paul	100	800	300
Oklahoma City	.....	700	.....
Fort Worth	300	500	100
Milwaukee	.....	100	.....
Denver	400	200	200
Louisville	100	1,800	.....
Wichita	100	300	.....
Indianapolis	100	4,000	100
Pittsburgh	100	1,800	500
Cincinnati	400	2,000	100
Buffalo	100	2,000	400
Cleveland	200	4,000	500
Nashville, Tenn.	.....	1,800	.....
Toronto	200	800	.....

### MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1922.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	18,000	40,000	14,000
Kansas City	9,000	12,000	12,000
Omaha	6,000	7,000	5,000
St. Louis	2,500	14,500	700
St. Joseph	1,500	6,500	4,500
Sioux City	3,000	3,000	.....
St. Paul	2,900	6,300	300
Oklahoma City	600	1,000	.....
Fort Worth	1,000	2,200	300
Milwaukee	100	500	.....
Denver	3,100	1,200	6,100
Louisville	1,500	2,000	300
Wichita	1,200	1,400	.....
Indianapolis	800	4,000	200
Pittsburgh	1,500	7,800	9,000
Buffalo	1,500	16,500	10,000
Cleveland	900	6,500	800
Nashville, Tenn.	.....	1,000	100
Toronto	1,400	1,900	.....

### TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1922.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	10,000	19,000	8,000
Kansas City	8,000	9,000	5,000
Omaha	7,000	7,000	4,000
St. Louis	5,500	12,000	1,500
St. Joseph	2,000	4,500	4,000
Sioux City	1,500	4,000	.....
St. Paul	2,000	7,500	500
Oklahoma City	600	1,200	.....
Fort Worth	800	1,500	300
Milwaukee	700	3,000	.....
Denver	700	1,500	5,500
Louisville	700	1,700	100
Wichita	300	1,100	.....
Indianapolis	700	6,000	200
Pittsburgh	100	1,000	500
Cincinnati	400	4,000	400
Buffalo	200	1,000	1,000
Cleveland	300	2,500	700
Nashville, Tenn.	200	1,600	100
Toronto	400	1,400	.....

### WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1922.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	7,000	14,000	11,000
Kansas City	5,500	8,000	6,000
Omaha	5,500	7,000	6,000
St. Louis	3,200	12,000	1,000
St. Joseph	1,800	7,000	2,500
Sioux City	2,000	7,000	.....
St. Paul	2,000	10,000	500
Oklahoma City	700	5,000	.....
Fort Worth	1,200	2,000	900
Milwaukee	300	1,000	100
Denver	1,000	300	4,300
Louisville	2,400	1,000	100
Wichita	300	1,600	.....
Indianapolis	800	7,000	100
Pittsburgh	100	1,000	400
Cincinnati	400	5,400	.....
Buffalo	100	1,000	1,400
Cleveland	300	4,000	100
Nashville, Tenn.	200	3,500	100
Toronto	200	600	.....

### THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1922.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	7,000	22,000	7,000
Kansas City	2,500	6,000	6,000
Omaha	4,700	10,000	8,000
St. Louis	1,500	9,000	600
St. Joseph	1,000	3,500	2,500
Sioux City	1,500	5,000	1,500
St. Paul	1,400	7,000	200
Oklahoma City	600	2,000	.....
Fort Worth	1,200	3,500	.....
Milwaukee	600	2,500	200
Denver	700	1,800	800
Indianapolis	600	7,000	100
Pittsburgh	.....	2,600	1,200
Cincinnati	400	6,100	300
Buffalo	.....	1,000	1,300

### FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1922.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	3,000	18,000	6,000
Kansas City	500	2,500	500
Omaha	1,200	5,500	3,000
St. Louis	700	9,000	5,500
St. Joseph	100	2,000	200
Sioux City	1,200	3,500	300
St. Paul	1,000	4,300	300
Indianapolis	500	6,000	100
Pittsburgh	.....	1,200	.....
Buffalo	100	5,600	7,000

## NEW YORK LIVESTOCK.

Receipts for week ending Saturday, April 8, 1922:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Jersey City .....	5,235	7,564	9,247	18,600
New York .....	1,327	4,439	20,562	8,776
Central Union .....	3,325	1,255	582	7,674
Total for week...	9,890	13,258	30,391	27,150
Previous week .....	8,663	14,579	28,755	23,165
Two weeks ago.....	8,194	14,110	29,312	29,052



# HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

## Chicago.

PACKER HIDES quiet. No business reported in packer hides today. Holdings of winter kill are relatively small. Sellers seem anxious to talk on April take-off and ask rather strong figures, which tends to slow up business. April natives are available at 14c; winter hides last brought 13½c; Texas quoted 12½@15c; butts, 12½@13c nominal; Colorados, 11½@12c; branded cows, 10½@11c; heavy cows, 11½@12c; lights, 11½@12c; native bulls, 8½c; branded, 7@7½c; inside rates were latest paid for winter kill; outside nominal on April take-off.

COUNTRY HIDES—Quietness pervades the situation in country hides due to relative scarcity of the popular weights and descriptions of hides. A car of very light average all weight hides, under 40 lbs. and of fall collection, sold at a trifle better than 9c Chicago basis. Advances from the east are to the effect that late sales involving several cars of western buffs have been made for export account for stuff containing not over 10 per cent grubs at 8½c. Canadian extremes are bringing 10¼c flat basis, New England extremes range at 10½@10¾c selected basis. Choice city and country southern extremes are held up to 11¼@11½c for May shipment from northerly southern points. Ordinary country extremes in the south are obtainable at 9½@10½c according to grubs, ticks and shipper. Heavy steers are quoted at 8½@9c for business with some lots held higher; heavy cows and buffs are ranged at 8@8½c; as noted above export buffs made 8½c. Extremes are ranged at 11@12c with the outside a trifle hard to get. Some sellers offer weights 25/50 lbs. at 11@11½c as to section for fairly grub free lots and some sales are noted at 10½@11c. Country hides are averaging heavier than usual and sellers take this means of providing more extremes by raising the weight range. Branded country hides are featureless and quoted about 6@6½c flat nominal; country packer branded hides range at 9@10c; bulls, 5½@6½c nominal; country packers, 7@7½c; car sold at the outside price today. Glue hides quoted at 4@5c.

NORTHWESTERN HIDES—Business of moderate size was transacted in Twin Cities today. A car of 10 per cent grubby extremes sold at 11c Chicago basis and a car of heavy hides 45 lbs. up sold at 8¼c delivered basis. All weight hides are usually priced at 8½c. One car of especially light average all weight hides sold at 9c Chicago basis. Bulls are quoted at 5½@6c; kipskins quoted at 10@11c; calfskins at 12@14c, and horse hides at \$3.00 @3.35 flat f. o. b. nominal.

CALFSKINS lower. As noted yesterday two cars of local first salted city calfskins in straight weights sold at the new rate of 15c. Today two cars of local first salted city calfskins in weights 8@10 lbs. sold at 13½c, being initial movement in such weight range. Most operators believe this low price will not be reflected by further reductions in straight weights owing to the undesirability of the light weights. Packers last sold at 15c; more offered; outside cities quoted 12½@14c; countries, 11@13c nominal; deacons, 75c@1.00; kipskins quoted 14c nominal for first salted goods; outside skins, 10@12c.

DRY HIDES — Western all weights quoted at 12@13c.

HORSE HIDES quiet. Fresh renderer horse quoted at \$3.60@3.75. Choice mixed city and country hides are in moderate request at \$3.30@3.50; countries range at \$2.25@3.00 for description and age.

SHEEP PELTS lower. Packer sheepskins sold today, about two cars bringing \$2.10 at all points. Small packers quoted \$1.85@2.00 avg.; country pelts, \$1.25@1.50; shearlings last brought 55c for No. 1's and 40c for seconds. Eastern buy-

ers are not actively interested in shearlings; dry pelts, 13@16c; pickled skins, \$2.75@4.50 dozen; goats, 40@80c; Chicago pelts, 21c.

## New York.

PACKER HIDES—No late business noted in city slaughter stock. Killers are fairly well booked up to April. They would welcome business in current take-off at about a cent appreciation, but buyers are not lending the market any support at that plane of values. Last sales of winter hides were at 13c for natives, 12c for butts, and 11c for Colorados. Cows recently sold at 10½c; bulls at 7½c for native and 6½c for branded. April slaughter held about a cent higher.

SMALL PACKER HIDES—No change noted in eastern small packer hide markets. All weight winter cows recently ranged at 9@10c, and steers brought 10½@11c for descriptions. Killers are well sold up to April and think April take-off should command up to 12c for cows and 13c for steers. Winter bulls and brands quoted 7@7½c.

COUNTRY HIDES steady. Boston buyers are still looking for patent leather extremes. Midwest lights containing up to 20% grubs quoted up to 11½c and strictly grub free to 12c. Michigan and similar weights 25@50 containing a sprinkling of grubs ranged at 10½@11c in late business. Some efforts are being made to get 11½c for such weights. The apparent scarcity of choice midwest extremes has resulted in enlarged call for Canadian, New England and southern lots. Canadian market is well cleaned up, lights of the better sort bringing 10½@11c American funds, and flat basis. New England extremes of best descriptions command up to 11c selected. Southern extremes are showing slight signs of strength with a wide variety of quotations ruling as to tick and grub content of the various lots. Prices range at 8½@10c as to conditions. Weights 15@30 sold in carlots at 11c from good points in the south New York, New England buffs are quoted at 7½@8½c as to description with the outside very hard to get. Western lots are usually held at 8½c.

CALFSKINS—Some quiet business is still reported in New York City trimmed 5-7 lbs. calfskins, but most sellers report refusing that figure and asking \$1.30. Quiet business is also rumored at \$1.20 at which price some few cars sold yesterday. Medium and heavy skins are quoted \$1.95@2.45 last paid and nominal. Outside skins are quoted about \$1.00@1.25 basis on lights. Untrimmed stock ranges at 14@15c for cities. Kipskins quoted \$3.00@3.05 on light veals and \$3.70 on heavies.

## ST. LOUIS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., April 12.

A light cattle run this week of 17,000 head was sufficient to take care of the trade, with the exception of a fair demand for well finished cattle of which grade there were very few. In the latter class, the best was a string of 1,383-lbs. Missouri fed bullocks which brought \$8.25. A few sales of near good cattle recorded at \$8.00, but the general run of the killing kind of various weights ranged from \$6.75@7.90. Quite a number of strings of light weight steers and heifers centered around the \$8.00 mark, with a few lots going to \$8.25.

Prices in butcher cattle ranged largely from \$5.75@7.75, outside of the better ones already described. In cows the bulk ranged from \$4.25@5.75, with the tops around \$6.25. An easier tone was reflected also in canner and cutter cows, they ranged from \$2.50@3.50, the best ones going up to \$3.75.

The tone of the market generally is steady to strong for the week with the exception of light she stuff which is around 15@25c lower.

The hog run this week totaled 63,500, and notwithstanding the Lenten season, when slow markets and lower prices are usually looked for, the hog market has been a steady to strong affair for the entire period. As a matter of fact, the top of \$10.90 paid on Monday of the present week for mixed and butcher hogs, is the highest price in a month. Today prices are a little soft, but the market is active and the price range is about 15c higher than a week ago, with the exception of pigs which grade shows a decline of 25@50c. Light unfinished pigs bear the brunt of the decline. The quality of the offerings, is just about fair with the exception of rather too many light unfinished pigs.

Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$10.55@10.75; good heavies, \$10.50@10.70; roughs, \$8.85@9.00; lights, \$10.60@10.75; pigs, \$8.50@10.00; bulk \$10.60@10.75.

The extremely light run of sheep and lambs this week, there being but 4,000 in the count, makes it difficult to give the actual tone of the market. The quotation on choice light wool ewes is \$9.50, but practically all of the ewes received are clipped, and they range from \$8.50@9.00. Common and medium wool lambs are quoted at \$13.50@14.00, with the choice kinds quoted at \$15.50@16.00. Some real good clipped lambs brought \$13.50 this week. Spring lambs in small lots are being offered and \$22.00 is the price paid for the best ones.

## OMAHA.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Neb., April 12.

Although cattle receipts this week were much lighter than last, the market failed to respond, and for the most part prices are in about the same notches as a week ago. Best heavy cattle suitable for the shipping trade and best of the yearling steers and heifers are selling somewhat better than a week ago, but on the other hand the plainer kinds of both beef steers and cows are selling a shade lower than at that time.

Strictly good to choice yearlings are bringing \$7.60@8.60, with best of the heavy cattle at \$7.60@8.40. Bulk of all the sales range around \$7.50@7.75, and it is very inferior stuff that sells below \$7.00. Prime heifers are quoted up to \$7.75, and choice heavy cows up to \$6.75, while the bulk of the butcher and beef stock is going at a spread of \$5.25@6.25, with canners around \$3.00@3.50. Veal calves at \$7.00@12.00, are quite a bit higher for the week, and the same is true of bulls, stags, etc., at \$3.75@6.75. Business in stockers and feeders has been quite brisk with the prices firmly held.

The trend of hog values this week has been steadily upward and prices are right around 25@40c higher than a week ago. Demand holds up well from both packers and shippers and weight does not cut so much figure now as quality. There were about 7,500 hogs here today, and prices ruled 10@20c lower. The hogs sold at a spread of \$9.85@10.55, with the bulk of the trading at \$10.00@10.35, as against \$9.75@10.00 a week ago.

The way it looks now the season for corn fed lambs is nearly over. Receipts have been very light of late and there has been no great change in prices as demand has been sufficient to readily absorb the moderate offerings. Fat woolled lambs are quoted at \$14.75@15.75, and a few spring lambs have sold at \$17.50@18.50. Clipped lambs are going at \$12.75@13.75, and feeder buyers are taking shearing lambs at \$13.75@14.90. Woolled yearlings are selling at \$9.50@13.50, wethers \$9.00@12.00 and ewes \$8.00@10.00.

## LIVE STOCK MARKETS

### CHICAGO.

(Reported by the U. S. Bureau of Markets.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

A slow and unevenly lower cattle market at the start this week was followed by brisk, almost runaway, sessions on beef steers which comprised the bulk of the receipts. The upturn from the low time which was on Monday 35 to 50c, medium grades showing the big end of the advance, and current prices are largely 15 to 25c higher than a week ago. A large share of the medium to good bullocks regained the niche they occupied during the first week in March, the high spot of the year so far. A sharp reduction in receipts was the principal factor in the upturn.

Practically all grades of yearlings shared in the advance, their gains being more pronounced than the matured kinds as the former slumped sharply a week ago. Since that time matured offerings have been topping the market daily until today when a 23-head lot of 911-lb. horned Herefords sold at \$9.25, equaling the high mark paid for heavies, a 50-head string of 1396-lb. Illinois-fed Bullocks making that price which was a duplicate of the top reached Wednesday by a drove of 1520-lb. steers.

Steers of value to sell today at \$7.50 to \$8.50 showed relatively the most gain. Arrivals throughout the period ran largely to medium grades. The bulk of all kinds today being of quality and condition to sell in a spread of \$7.50 to \$8.65. Exporters bought nearly 1500 steers on Monday, but in spite of their support prices declined that session, the run of about 18,000 being too large in the face of the final week of the Lenten period which also included two Jewish holidays. Restricted receipts later were partly traceable to heavy rain storms earlier in the week.

She stock was in light supply and shared the mercurial price trend reflected by beef steers. The advance was confined largely to the in-between grades of fat cows and heifers, the latter showing the most advance. Net upturns for the period were 10 to 25c, with canners, cutters and low-priced cows holding largely steady. A few ripe, heavy cows reached \$7.25 and a few lots of heavy heifers of the same grade brought \$7.50 with well-fattened heifer yearlings up to \$8.00 and above. The bulk of fat she stock sold today in a spread of \$5.25 to \$6.85. Canners and cutters were active, mostly at \$3.35 to \$4.25, dairy cows of doubtful health selling downward to \$3.00 and below. Offerings of dairy cows were comparatively liberal. Bulls showed little change.

Declines were sharp on veal calves. Almost every session saw a lower market and today prices stood fully \$1.00 under a week ago, packers taking the bulk of the light and medium weight vealers at \$6.50 to \$7.00 as compared with \$7.50 to \$8.00 the previous Thursday. Heavy receipts locally and in the East, placed too many calves on the market. A few shipping calves sold locally upward to \$8.50 early in the week, but at the close the sharp declines

general throughout the East reduced that demand to the minimum.

Although receipts of hogs have been moderate, the trend of values has been gradually lower. Shipping demand has been the lightest of the year, only around 12,000 going to that outlet, as against 19,000 the previous week. Unfavorable weather and relatively high live costs, were added factors of depression in both dressed and live markets. Fresh pork loins at eastern centers registered \$1.00 to \$2.00 lower for the week. Today's top at \$10.65 was 15c lower than last Thursday with bulk from \$10.15 to \$10.55 today, showing 10 to 15c lower than a week ago. All grades showed declines of 10 to 20c, mostly 20, as compared with a week ago, the heavies and heavy mixed receiving the greatest decline. Packing sows, due to sharp reaction late Wednesday and today, closed 10 to 25c lower than last Thursday and a big quarter to 40c lower than high time early this week. Although pigs have been in light supply all week, demand has been very limited and market ruled dull with today's closing values largely 25c under those of last Thursday.

Despite a slight falling off in total receipts of sheep and lambs for the week to date from previous week's figures, both locally and in the aggregate elsewhere, and a material decrease in receipts for this period, compared with same period a year ago, the trend of values on fat lambs has been downward. Compared with a week ago the best grades of light and handyweight clipped lambs, such as were in demand up to Wednesday, for supplying the Easter trade, are not more than 25c lower. Heavier kinds of shorn lambs, however, are 50 to 75c below last Thursday's levels, while wool lambs are mostly 75c to \$1.00 off. During this period sheep receipts have been extremely small, and no appreciable change in prices has been registered.

Choice handyweight woolled lambs went to shippers today at \$15.50, while packers took 92-lb. wool-skins slightly lacking in finish at \$15.00, with a heavy end sorted off at \$14.00, and three loads of good woolled lambs averaging a little over 97 lbs. had difficulty in getting \$14.40 without sorting. Best grades of handyweight shorn lambs suitable for the Easter trade have gone to city butchers at prices ranging upward to \$14.50. Bulk of the medium

(Continued from page 41.)

### Order Buyers of Fat Cattle

*Omaha Cattle Figure Best*

**Frank Anderson & Son**

*Buyers of Cattle Only*

Stock Yards Station OMAHA, NEB.

Reference: Live Stock, National Bank

### We Buy Hogs on Commission

for many of the best packers in the country STRICTLY AS AN ORDER FIRM.  
Since our establishment in 1900 we have rendered most efficient service in buying for our customers.

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For reference: Any of our customers or Merchants National Bank, Indianapolis.

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LIVESTOCK PURCHASING AGENTS

U. S. YARDS INDIANAPOLIS INDIANA

weight clippers to packers today, however, were pegged at \$13.50, while heavier kinds and those in less desirable killer flesh sold downward to \$12.50.

### KANSAS CITY.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, April 12.

The better classes of fat cattle were fully steady today, and other kinds weak to slightly lower. Choice steers sold up to \$8.50. Hogs were steady to 5 cents lower, mostly steady. The top price was \$10.50 and bulk of sales \$10.30@10.45. Demand was active. Lambs were opened weak and closed strong. Sheep were steady. Demand was about normal.

Receipts today were 5,500 cattle, 8,000 hogs, and 6,000 sheep, compared with 5,000 cattle, 9,000 hogs, and 5,000 sheep a week ago, and 4,000 cattle, 8,500 hogs, and 5,000 sheep a year ago.

Demand for the best grades of fat cattle was fairly active at steady prices. The plainer kinds sold 10@15c lower than Tuesday. Little distinction was made on the weight basis, the buying side considering the finish more than other conditions. A good many half fat grades were offered and they developed the weakness in the trade. Choice steers sold mostly at \$8.00@8.50, and the fair to good classes \$7.25@7.90. Cows and heifers were quoted steady. Veal calves were 25@50c lower.

Another decline was reported in hogs at more Eastern markets and that caused temporary weakness here. Local prices now are within 15@25c of Chicago. Today's market was quoted steady to 5 cents lower, mostly steady. The top price was \$10.50 and bulk of sales \$10.30@10.45. Pigs sold at \$9.50@10.35. The price spread on the bulk of sales was comparatively narrow.

Lambs opened about 15 cents lower and closed strong and sheep were steady. Fed woolled lambs sold up to \$15.55, and clipped Texas wethers brought \$9.00@9.65. Clipped lambs fair quality sold at \$12.50@12.75. Offerings of clipped grades are increasing.

Choice heavy horses and mules sold readily at strong prices. The plainer kinds were in small demand.

**Oldest Hog Buying Firm  
on Indianapolis Market**

**C. F. Kramer Co.**

Established 1890

U. S. Yards, Indianapolis, Ind.

**Buyers of Hogs  
on Commission**

Reference: Live Stock Exchange Bank

**J. W. MURPHY**  
**OMAHA**  
**Buyer of Hogs  
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**SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN  
YOU WILL BE PLEASED  
6 COMPETENT BUYERS  
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**We Handle Hogs Only**

Utilities and Cross Cypher

Commission for Buying:  
\$5.00 per D. D. \$4.00 per S. D.

Reference:—Any Meat Packer



## ICE AND REFRIGERATION

### ICE NOTES.

The Kaufman Beef Co. will erect a cold storage plant at Baltimore, Md.

The Atlantic Ice & Cold Storage Co. will erect a \$40,000 ice storage house at Kirkwood, Ga.

A new cold storage plant to cost approximately \$250,000 is to be erected at Atascadero, Cal.

The Independent Ice Co., Fresno, Cal., has been incorporated and will begin operations at once.

D. B. Ryland and others are interested in establishing an ice and cold storage plant at Lynchburg, Va.

The Alaska Coal & Ice Co., Fort Wayne, Ind., is about to erect a new plant which will cost about \$150,000.

Sugar Bros., Monroe, La., are planning an addition to their cold storage plant. They will expend \$12,000.

The Huntoon Ice Co., 631 Hudson street, New York City, has plans to build a new plant at a cost of \$130,000.

An ice manufacturing and loading plant will shortly be erected at Bakersfield, Cal.,

by the Southern Pacific Railroad at a cost of \$400,000.

The Cedar Rapids Ice & Coal Co. is a new industry in Cedar Rapids, Ia. The capacity is 50 tons per day.

Burruss & Rogers Ice Co., Washington and Oak streets, Houston, Tex., will shortly erect a plant to cost \$23,000.

The Leeds Mfg. Co. has been incorporated at Leeds, Ala., with a capital of \$12,000. An ice plant is to be erected soon.

The Conway Oil & Ice Co., Conway, Ark., has been organized with A. G. Kahn, president, and P. F. Cleaver, secretary-treasurer.

The National Ice & Cold Storage Co., 611 Main street, Corona, Cal., will shortly erect an addition to its storage plant which will double its present capacity.

The Calvert Ice Co. has been incorporated at Solomons, Md. The incorporators are Fred Taylor, Joseph J. Bafford and Thomas O. Tongue. The capital is \$15,000.

The Tennessee Ice & Cold Storage Co., Jackson, Miss., of which W. W. Johnson is manager, is planning to establish a new ice plant at Durant, Miss., to cost \$20,000.

The Lake Chester Ice Co. has been incorporated at Chester, N. J. The capital is \$25,000 and the incorporators are S. C.

Humbert, J. H. Humbert, G. Y. Hopler and others.

The Jensen Ice Works has been incorporated at Jensen, Fla., with a capital of \$40,000. The incorporators are W. L. Fredericksen, B. P. Pickford and H. J. Schultz.

An addition is to be made to the Consumers' Ice Co. plant at Murfreesboro, Tenn., which will have an ice capacity of 24 tons. The capital was also increased from \$10,000 to \$75,000.

Isaac Fass, Inc., is a new ice company at Richmond, Va., with a capital of \$500,000. The officers are: Isaac Fass, president, and Sol Fass, secretary. A cold storage plant will be erected.

The Kansas Ice & Cold Storage Co. will spend \$28,000 to make its plant at Wichita, Kans., more efficient. The plans include electric motors in place of large boilers, and rearrangements of loading docks.

The Indian Ice & Cold Storage Co., Casper, Wyo., has been incorporated with a capital of \$200,000, the directors of which are Ernest Bruce, president, M. N. Free, Harry E. Parsons, E. J. Garrett and J. A. Speas.

The City Supply & Coal Co., Columbus, O., will soon, according to President Edward Prior, erect a new ice plant between Frebis and Jenkins avenues at a cost of about \$150,000, the machinery to cost \$60,000.

The Modern Ice & Cold Storage Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., has been incorporated at a cost of \$15,000 by A. Kruman, B. Bernstein and L. Lefkowitz, with J. A. Jacobs, 100 Broadway, New York City, as the attorney.

Deputy Register Hyman Shorenstein, Register James A. McQuade and Jacob Goel have plans under way for a new ice manufacturing plant in Brooklyn, N. Y., which will be erected at a cost of \$1,000,000 at Riverdale and Van Sinderen avenues.

### Cold Storage Insulation

All Kinds of Refrigerator Construction

JOHN R. LIVEZEY

Glenwood Avenue  
West of 22nd St.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.



### Cold Storage Plants

conserve most of the nation's food, and Refrigerating Equipment is the most essential element in their construction.

To hold proper temperatures constantly install FRICK Refrigerating Machinery and Equipment.

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WATER REFRIGERATION U.S.A.  
ICE MACHINERY SUPERIOR SINCE 1892

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IS USED IN THE VOGT  
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HENRY VOGT MACHINE CO.

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Louisville, Ky.

MANUFACTURERS OF ICE AND REFRIGERATING EQUIPMENT — DROP FORGED STEEL VALVES AND FITTINGS — WATER TUBE AND HORIZONTAL RETURN TUBULAR BOILERS — OIL REFINERY EQUIPMENT.



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**SPECIFY BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA** which, subject to prior sale, may be obtained from the following:

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Buffalo—Central Supply Co.; Keystone Warehouse Co.  
Chicago—Ernst O. Heinsdorf, Chemical Bldg.  
Cleveland—Curtis Bros. Transfer Co.  
Detroit—Brennan Truck Co.

El Paso—R. E. Huthsteiner, 615 Mills Bldg.  
Jacksonville—Jacksonville Whse. & Distributing Co.  
Mexico, D. F.—Ernst O. Heinsdorf.  
New York—Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 709 Sixth Ave.  
Newark—American Oil & Supply Co.  
New Orleans—O. E. Lewis Co., Inc., 638 Camp St.  
Norfolk—Southgate Forwarding & Storage Co.  
Philadelphia—Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Co.

Pittsburgh—Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Duquesne Freight Station; Pennsylvania Brewers Supply Co., 153 Tenth St.  
Providence—Edwin Knowles, 26 Custom House St.  
Richmond—Bowman Transfer & Storage Co.  
Rochester—Rochester Carting Co.  
Savannah—Savannah Brokerage Co.  
San Francisco—Maillard & Schmiedell.  
Toledo—Moreton Truck & Storage Co.; G. H. Weddie & Co., 67 Walbridge Ave.  
Washington—Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

### INTERSTATE COMMERCE CASES.

(Continued from page 20.)

**Rate on Stock Cattle.** Relief from an unreasonable rate of 35 cents on range cattle shipped from Kansas City to Oklahoma City in 1920 is to be given, as a result of the Commission's decision in No. 12563, Healy & Co. vs. Missouri, Kansas & Texas, Director General et al., opinion No. 7503, 68 I. C. C. 45-6, through the waiving of undercharges. The cattle were shipped in February, 1920, and paid the fat cattle rate, although the rates on stock or range cattle in that part of the country, were supposed to be made on the basis of 75 per cent of the fat cattle rate. The complainant paid on that basis and then filed complaint, with the result that the Commission condemned the 35-cent rate and directed the waiving of undercharge, after which the Commission dismissed the complaint. The reparation, by waiver of the undercharge, will be to the basis of a rate established a year later.

**Packing House Products Rates:** An upward revision of packing house products rates, from Chicago, Cudahy and Milwaukee, seems suggested in the Commission's decision in No. 11578, Jacob E. Decker & Sons vs. Minneapolis & St. Louis, Director-General et al., opinion No. 7500, 68 I. C. C. 34-9, in which it held the rate from Mason City, Ia., to Duluth unduly prejudicial to the extent it exceeds the rates contemporaneously in effect from Chicago, Cudahy and Milwaukee. It held the rate from St. Paul to Duluth unduly prejudicial to the extent that it was more than 15 cents less than the rate from Mason City. The revision is to be made not later than July 1. In fourth section order No. 8158, based on Hosmer's application No. 1851, the carriers were denied relief for rates from Mason City, through Chicago, to Duluth, higher than the rates from Chicago. One route from Mason City to Duluth is through Chicago. The fourth section application covering that situation was not formally assigned for hearing in connection with this complaint. When it was brought to the attention of the carriers, however, they made no attempt to justify it.

The upward revision suggestion is to be found in a declaration in the Commission's report that "compliance with this finding will not necessarily require a reduction in the rate from Mason City to Duluth." The rate from Mason City to Duluth is the full fifth class of 37 cents. From Chicago, Cudahy and Milwaukee there is a commodity rate of 34 cents. From St. Paul to Duluth there is another commodity rate, one of only 17 cents for a distance equal to 59 per cent of the distance from Mason City to Duluth. That last mentioned rate is to be under the terms of the Commission's findings, not more than 15 cents less than the rate from Mason City.

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**The YORK Semi-Enclosed Vertical Single-Acting Machine with direct Motor Mounting**

WHERE electric current is available at a reasonable cost, our Semi-Enclosed Machine, with direct motor mounting, makes a neat, clean and highly economical plant—no belts, no engine or steam lines.

The machine occupies a comparatively small floor space.

All the power developed by the motor is delivered to the crankshaft of the machine.

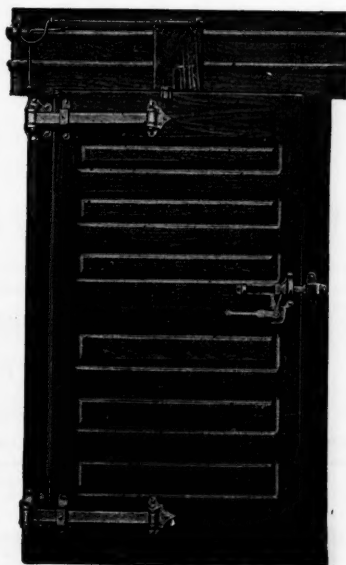
These machines are built in sizes from 30 tons refrigerating capacity upwards.

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A powerfully constructed, thoroughly insulated Cold Storage Door for Packing Houses, Abattoirs and all plants where overhead rails are in use.

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"No, Sir—ee! I'm through buying ice—I'm done for all times with the dirt and muss, the unsanitary condition of my ice box, and the big ice bills, to say nothing of spoilage loss through p or refrigeration.

I never realized that mechanical refrigeration was so simple—so easy to operate—so efficient and economical. I'd never think of using ice again. My saving over the old losses through spoilage and big ice bills has paid for my machine. No more ice for me since I installed the

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### Mechanical Refrigeration

Reliable Temperature  
Cheaper Than Ice  
Easy to Operate  
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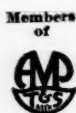
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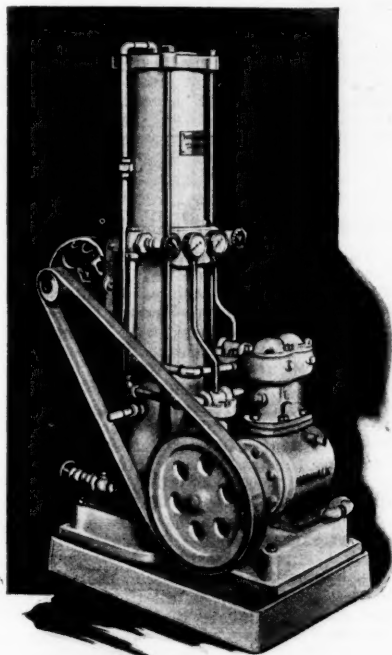
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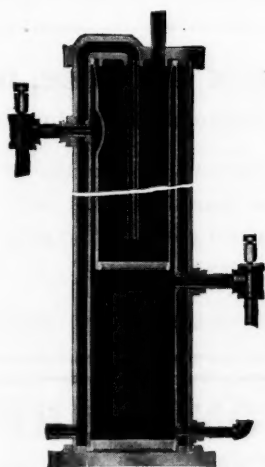
### NEW CONDENSER A COMPLETE UNIT.

The more complete and self-contained the machinery is now-a-days the more interested are many smaller packers and others who have to use it in a limited space. For this reason refrigerating ma-



NEW NORWALK HALF-TON PLANT.

chinery combining the qualities of completeness and compactness is much sought after. Recently the Norwalk Iron Works Company, South Norwalk, Conn., has added to its line of ammonia compressors for refrigeration two interesting new types, its half-ton and one-ton fully assembled re-



NEW NORWALK CONDENSER.

frigeration units. These plants, being self-contained and complete on one base, make possible an exceptional combination of compactness and efficiency. They provide the desired reliability in such form that it can be applied anywhere, even in very limited space.

The half-ton fully-assembled plant, illustrated, is 30 inches long, 28 inches wide and 5 feet 6 inches high, and will thus go through an ordinary doorway. It is to be noted that the motor, which is of one horsepower, is handily placed behind the condenser. The position of the motor is adjustable to permit of proper belt tension.

In connection with these fully-assembled units the Norwalk company has also developed a new type of condenser, reproduced on this page, which greatly simplifies this operation. It does away with coils, gives maximum water circulation, and permits of cleaning the water circulating system without disturbing the ammonia pipe connections.

In addition to the new half-ton and one-ton fully-assembled units, the same company also provides as a fully-assembled type its quarter-ton plant, which has been supplied in this form from the beginning. For the capacities above one ton this company makes its ammonia compressors, in sizes ranging up to and including 10 tons.

The Norwalk Iron Works Company has been manufacturing air and gas compressors for all uses for half a century, and this long experience has been applied with excellent results to the production of the Norwalk ammonia compressor refrigerating plants. A new bulletin on the Norwalk refrigerating plants is just off the press, and copies will be supplied on request.

### YORK MANUFACTURING EQUIPMENT.

Recent sales and installations of York refrigerating machinery and equipment are reported by the York Manufacturing Company, York, Pa., as follows:

The Yuma Wholesale Meat Co., of Yuma, Ariz., have added to the York refrigerating equipment in their plant one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

The Lampe Market Co., meat market, Huron, S. Dak., one 8-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Edward Davis Co., Inc., provision market, 426 West 14th street, New York, N. Y., two 15-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machines and high pressure side complete.

J. C. Marold, meat market, Main street, Narrowsburg, N. Y., a one-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Lekos Brothers, market, 1676 Seventh street, Oakland, Cal., one 3-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

S. R. Schirmer, meat market, 445 Northland avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

C. A. Wagener, meat market, Parker, S. Dak., one 3-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

E. L. Donges, grocery and meat market, Meyersdale, Pa., one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Louis Smeidl, meat market, 549 West 181st street, New York, N. Y., one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

A. Adler, meat market, 400 Fifth avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., one 2-ton vertical single acting belt driven enclosed refriger-

ating machine and high pressure side complete.

Fox's Meat Market, Inc., Baltimore, Md., one 8-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Simon Berger, meat market, Du Bois, Pa., one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Long Prairie Meat Market, Wolf Brothers, proprietors, Long Prairie, Minn., one 3-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

H. Windemuth, meat market, Enderlin, N. Dak., one 5-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Charles Kraemer, meat market, 2748 North Ashland avenue, Chicago, Ill., a 1½-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Frank Scheibler, meat market, Richmond, Ind., one 3-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Oscar Nelson, meat market, 5351 North Clark street, Chicago, Ill., one 3-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Stanley Oberg, meat market, 788 North Seminary street, Galesburg, Ill., one 3-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Memmer Brothers, meat market, 943 East 7th street, St. Paul, Minn., one 5-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

City Meat Market, F. M. Stier, proprietor, Belle Plaine, Minn., one 3-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Ed Erickson, meat market, Crookston, Minn., one 10-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Feilchenfeld Brothers, meat market, 3301 Lawrence avenue, Chicago, Ill., one 3-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Miles Breess, meat market, Richmond, (Post Office Lenox), Mich., one 3-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

H. W. Claude, Delavan, Minn., has added to the York refrigerating equipment in his meat market, one York 3-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Heil & Kuhl, meat market, Yorkville, Ohio, one 4-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

HIGHEST QUALITY-LOWEST PRICE

**INK**  
**MEAT BRANDING**  
**INK**

HAY INK MFG. CO.  
826-13th. St. Washington, D.C.



# Chicago Section

T. W. Taliaferro, of Hammond, Standish & Co., Detroit, Mich., was in Chicago during the past week.

H. P. Hale, of H. P. Hale & Co., and one of the well-known brokers of Boston, spent some three days this week in Chicago.

Packers' purchases of livestock at Chicago for the first four days of this week totaled 27,706 cattle, 67,576 hogs, and 29,700 sheep.

Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, April 8, 1922, for shipment sold out, ranged from 8.00 cents to 16.00 cents per pound, average 11.69 cents per pound.

It is a long stretch from New York City to the Middle West and West, but good old Samuel Stretch makes it a short one when he comes on to see his friends and customers. This past week his many friends in Chicago were glad to see him for a day or two.

The plant of Roberts & Oake, West 45th street and South Racine avenue, was slightly damaged by fire this week, but part of a day's work repaired all damage. Mr. C. T. Roberts announced that about 110,000 pounds of ham and bacon valued at \$60,000 was destroyed by the fire, and \$15,000 worth of lard was also lost in the flames.

Provision shipments for Chicago for the week ending Saturday, April 8, 1922, were as follows:

	Past wk.	Prev. wk.	Last yr.
Cured meats	10,624	9,814	16,183
Lard	5,321	4,407	10,221
Fresh meats	21,938	23,896	30,935
Pork	5	3	5
Canned meats	27	9	31

A. Sykes of Ada Grove, Iowa, president of the Cornbelt Meat Producers' Association and vice chairman of the Farmers' Live Stock Marketing Committee of Fif-

teen, has been selected as president of the new Producers' Live Stock Commission Association to be established at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago. George McKerrow, of Pewaukee, Wis., was chosen vice president and I. W. Crabb, Delavan, Ill., as secretary-treasurer.

Guggenheim Bros. have opened another branch house at the corner of Green and Fulton streets, which is in the heart of the Fulton wholesale market. This now gives them three branch houses in this section. The new branch house is a large double store which has until recently been occupied by Phillip Yaeger since the opening of the Fulton section way back in the '80s. Jake Deister, a well known and experienced packing and provision man, is in charge. A full line of packing house products will be handled in addition to consignments from out-of-town packers and country shippers.

The Armour Fertilizer Works are demonstrating this summer on a 5,000-acre farm at Arlington, Ga., how to grow cotton successfully under boll weevil conditions. The demonstration, which will be of great value to the fertilizer as well as to the cotton growers, is in charge of Dr. R. J. H. DeLoach, director of Armour's Bureau of Agricultural Research and Economics, who was for several years head of the department of cotton industry of the University of Georgia, director of the Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station and author of the book on cotton production.

## ARMOUR GLEE CLUB CONCERT.

The glee club of Armour & Company was well rewarded at their concert this week at Kimball hall. A lusty band it is, some forty strong, singing well known tunes to a lavishly patronized house and loudly applauded in the doing.

J. F. Merrill, the musical director, has wrought with the singers in the way of exactness and distinctness, an exactness that makes it possible to gain effects of swelling and diminishing of a melody, a distinctness that projects words in a perfectly understandable manner. A humor-

ous bit, like Brewer's "Alexander," won complete approval for the comic tale in the words; Huhn's "Invictus," following it, was so sturdily trotted out as to make its repetition necessary.

There were two assisting artists, Erwin A. Wallenborn was both piano soloist and accompanist, touching the keyboard with discreet certainty and clean cut effectiveness. Arthur Kraft, tenor, has the musician's art of good, and the showman's art of effective singing, and is therefore to be approved from whatever viewpoint he is considered.

## EXTENDS TIME OF PACKER DECREE.

The time limit within which Swift & Company and Armour & Company must dispose of their stockyard and railway terminal properties, under the government's consent decree, was extended by the District of Columbia Supreme Court on April 11 until March 3, 1923.

Under the original decree the two concerns were required to complete disposal of the properties tomorrow, but the court was told that it had been impossible to complete the transaction. An extension of a full year was asked for. In fixing the time limit as March 3 of next year the court selected the same date named in a similar extension recently granted to Morris & Company.

In asking for an extension the two companies set forth in detail the efforts they had made to dispose of the property, and produced testimony from various sources to the effect that financial depression and the low values of securities in general made it practically impossible to close a sale for a fair price. Advertisements printed in twenty-eight papers during the last two months brought only one response, and that was received only a few days ago from bankers in Cleveland for the Cleveland Provision Company, owned by Swift & Company.

In addition to the newspaper advertising, it was stated, the packers approached some of the largest banking and investment companies in the country with offers, but were unable to interest any of them.

### C. W. Riley, Jr. BROKER

2109 Union Central Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio  
Provisions, Oils, Greases & Tallow  
Offerings Solicited

H. C. GARDNER F. A. LINDBERG  
GARDNER & LINDBERG  
ENGINEERS  
Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural  
SPECIALTIES: Packing Plants, Cold Storage,  
Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations, Investigations  
1134 Marquette Bldg. CHICAGO

M. P. BURT & COMPANY  
Engineers & Architects  
Packinghouse and Cold Storage Designing—  
Consultation on Power and Operating Costs,  
Curing, etc. You Profit by Our 25 Years' Experience. Lower Construction Cost. Higher Efficiency.  
206-7 Falls Bldg., MEMPHIS, TENN.

**PACKERS ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO.**  
WILLIAM H. KNEHANS, Chief Engineer  
ABATTOIR PACKING AND COLD STORAGE PLANTS  
Manhattan Building, Chicago, Ill. Cable Address, Pacarco

Fred J. Anders Chas. H. Reimers  
Anders & Reimers  
ARCHITECTS  
ENGINEERS  
314 Erie Bldg. Packing House  
Cleveland, O. Specialists

H. P. Henschien R. J. McLaren  
HENSCHEN & McLAREN  
Architects  
1637 Prairie Ave. Chicago, Ill.  
PACKING PLANTS AND COLD STORAGE  
CONSTRUCTION

THE STADLER ENGINEERING CO.  
Architects and Engineers  
We Specialize in Packing Plant Construction  
Cold Storage and Garbage Reduction Plants  
320 Exchange Ave. CHICAGO U.S. Yards

### Frank D. Chase, Inc. Architects & Engineers

Layout and design of  
economical and efficient  
packing and cold  
storage plants

645 N. Michigan Ave. CHICAGO

**LEON DASHEW**  
Counselor At Law  
15 Park Row New York

#### References

Armour & Company The Cudahy Packing Co. Austin Nichols & Co. New York Butchers Dressed Meat Co.	Joseph Stern & Sons, Inc. Manhattan Veal & Mutton Co. United Dressed Beef Co.
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## U. S. MEAT EXPORTS.

(Continued from page 25.)

lbs.; Jamaica, 7,100 lbs.; Trinidad, 52,500 lbs.; other British West Indies, 63,590 lbs.; Cuba, 10,842 lbs.; Dominican Republic, 25,672 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 9,450 lbs.; French West Indies, 14,000 lbs.; Haiti, 145,000 lbs.; Virgin Islands, 7,900 lbs.; Colombia, 500 lbs.; British Guiana, 44,500 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 31,250 lbs.; French Guiana, 15,000 lbs.; Venezuela, 100 lbs.; Liberia, 600 lbs.; total, 1,528,135 lbs.

MUTTON AND LAMB—England, 29,518 lbs.; Panama, 10,209 lbs.; Mexico, 2,770 lbs.; Bermuda, 13,641 lbs.; Jamaica, 428 lbs.; other British West Indies, 3,135 lbs.; Cuba, 2,436 lbs.; Dominican Republic, 128 lbs.; total, 62,265 lbs.

SAUSAGE—Belgium, 89,635 lbs.; France, 204,986 lbs.; Greece, 50 lbs.; Netherlands, 110 lbs.; Norway, 8,400 lbs.; Panama, 452 lbs.; Mexico, 376 lbs.; Newfoundland, 1,092 lbs.; Bermuda, 4,293 lbs.; Jamaica, 32 lbs.; Trinidad, 250 lbs.; other British West Indies, 2,215 lbs.; Cuba, 14,257 lbs.; Dominican Republic, 21,740 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 1,685 lbs.; French West Indies, 1,750 lbs.; Haiti, 750 lbs.; Virgin Islands, 460 lbs.; Colombia, 300 lbs.; French Guiana, 400 lbs.; Venezuela, 597 lbs.; British South Africa, 4,646 lbs.; Algeria, 1,375 lbs.; total, 359,950 lbs.

BEEF, CANNED—Greece, 213 lbs.; Portugal, 72 lbs.; Turkish Europe, 1,058 lbs.; England, 51,850 lbs.; Costa Rica, 80 lbs.; Guatemala, 40 lbs.; Honduras, 795 lbs.; Panama, 100 lbs.; Mexico, 4,389 lbs.; Bermuda, 31,498 lbs.; Barbados, 21 lbs.; Jamaica, 492 lbs.; other British West Indies, 19,963 lbs.; Cuba, 525 lbs.; Dominican Republic, 1,240 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 48 lbs.; French West Indies, 126 lbs.; Virgin Islands, 492 lbs.; Brazil, 320 lbs.; Colombia, 300 lbs.; British Guiana, 180 lbs.; French Guiana, 1,278 lbs.; Peru, 180 lbs.; Venezuela, 2,006 lbs.; Ceylon, 540 lbs.; Chile, 193 lbs.; Greece in Asia, 21 lbs.; Japan, 180 lbs.; British West Africa, 144 lbs.; Egypt, 2,199 lbs.; total, 121,685 lbs.

OTHER CANNED MEATS—503,034 lbs.

LARD—Austria, 56,442 lbs.; Belgium, 3,561,615 lbs.; Denmark, 869,698 lbs.; Finland, 146,471 lbs.; France, 1,765,094 lbs.; Germany, 27,601,565 lbs.; Gibraltar, 4,200 lbs.; Italy, 40,130 lbs.; Batavia, 5,551 lbs.; Malta, 173,600 lbs.; Netherlands, 4,401,052 lbs.; Norway, 245,703 lbs.; Poland, 110,000 lbs.; Sweden, 303,539 lbs.; Switzerland, 712,843 lbs.; Turkish Europe, 5,000 lbs.; England, 16,286,466 lbs.; Scotland, 616,171 lbs.; Costa Rica, 2,690 lbs.; Panama, 121,380 lbs.; Salvador, 60,790 lbs.; Mexico, 20,500 lbs.; Newfoundland, 12,175 lbs.; Bermuda, 1,291 lbs.; Barbados, 4,415 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,000 lbs.; other British West Indies, 3,675 lbs.; Cuba, 1,239,075 lbs.; Dominican Republic, 172,255 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 11,000 lbs.; French West Indies, 48,000 lbs.; Haiti, 158,489 lbs.; Virgin Islands, 3,736 lbs.; Colombia, 24,500 lbs.; Ecuador, 2,250 lbs.; French Guiana, 7,858 lbs.; Peru, 2,500 lbs.; Venezuela, 5,200 lbs.; British West Africa, 15,000 lbs.; British South Africa, 15,700 lbs.; Canary Islands, 11,620 lbs.; Algeria, 560 lbs.; Liberia, 1,405 lbs.; total, 58,853,066 lbs.

LARD COMPOUNDS—Norway, 146,825 lbs.; England, 135,350 lbs.; Scotland, 391,131 lbs.; British Honduras, 180 lbs.; Costa Rica, 1,120 lbs.; Guatemala, 1,140 lbs.; Honduras, 2,610 lbs.; Panama, 13,144 lbs.; Mexico, 28,092 lbs.; Newfoundland, 1,700 lbs.; Bermuda, 9,204 lbs.; Barbados, 1,875 lbs.; Jamaica, 3,950 lbs.; Trinidad, 76,134 lbs.; other British West Indies, 37,513 lbs.; Cuba, 59,994 lbs.; Dominican Republic, 1,980 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 19,853 lbs.; French West Indies, 4,700 lbs.; Haiti, 157,885 lbs.; Virgin Islands, 12,666 lbs.; British Guiana, 2,500 lbs.; British West Africa, 2,700 lbs.; Egypt, 500 lbs.; total, 1,114,316 lbs.

OLEO STEARIN—Denmark, 18,543 lbs.; France, 11,223 lbs.; Germany, 73,996 lbs.; Netherlands, 139,899 lbs.; England, 46,600 lbs.; Scotland, 11,347 lbs.; Cuba, 24,705 lbs.; Peru, 5,500 lbs.; total 331,818 lbs.

LARD STEARIN, EDIBLE—Costa Rica, 7,500 lbs.

OLEOMARGARINE — Portugal, 1,200 lbs.; British Honduras, 700 lbs.; Costa Rica, 1,000 lbs.; Panama, 10,510 lbs.; Mexico, 2,680 lbs.; Bermuda, 2,680 lbs.; Jamaica, 3,500 lbs.; Trinidad, 1,500 lbs.; other British West Indies, 24,875 lbs.; Cuba, 300 lbs.; Dominican Republic, 4,650 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 600 lbs.; Haiti, 2,700 lbs.; Virgin Islands, 925 lbs.; total, 57,820 lbs.

OTHER ANIMAL GREASES—Total, 2,469,307 lbs.

## MEAT IMPORTS BY COUNTRIES.

Imports of meats at New York in February, 1922, are reported as follows by countries of source:

FRESH BEEF AND VEAL—Quebec, 89,100 lbs.; total, 89,100 lbs.

FRESH LAMB AND MUTTON—Quebec, 91,116 lbs.; Argentina, 503,046 lbs.; total, 594,162 lbs.

BACON AND HAMS—France, 680 lbs.; Italy, 843 lbs.; Netherlands, 150 lbs.; Ireland, 1,248 lbs.; Cuba, 50 lbs.; total, 2,971 lbs.

MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS—France, 20,231 lbs.; Germany, 123 lbs.; Netherlands, 75 lbs.; England, 134,937 lbs.; Quebec, 154 lbs.; Argentina, 7,424 lbs.; Uruguay, 150 lbs.; Hong Kong, 21,479 lbs.; Australia, 12,320 lbs.; total, 196,893 lbs.

## AUSTRALIAN MEAT REVIEW.

(Continued from page 19.)

ing them. It has been closed for some years for the same reason that the Wyndham plant was closed, which was because of the demands of the employees. Nothing definite has been fixed, but it is hoped that arrangements will be made with the Commonwealth government, which controls the Northern Territory and owns the railways there, by which transportation charges will be reduced and other help given to encourage the firm to open the works. Sir Phillip recently denied that there had been any negotiations between him and the government, "though he had heard that some proposals were to be made to him."

In this regard it may be mentioned that the Javanese government has been opening up negotiations with a view to obtaining cattle from the northern part of Australia, the Netherlands government having approved of the step. Only cattle that have been handled and that come from the tick belt will be accepted.

## Hits New Zealand Pool.

Speaking in Brisbane, Sir Phillip Proctor gave voice to some interesting statements regarding the meat industry. He came via New Zealand and strongly condemned the movement in that country for the establishment of a government pool for the marketing of meat. He considers that private enterprise should be allowed to handle the trade. The improved position in the London market made government intervention less necessary now.

Sir Phillip pointed out that the Argentine trade had a great advantage over the Australian trade in being able to land chilled meat in London and this had been

increased by the action of the growers of meat in building up their herds by frequent importations of high class sires. The condition of Australian meat was slipping back. At the moment the Argentine is the strongest competitor, but though the great bulk of the shipments from South Africa, Brazil and Central America is below the Australian standard, the enterprise that had led to starting the industry in those countries would not allow them to lag behind. At the same time, he thought that too much importance had been attached to the effect of importation of cattle from Canada in regard to the British markets. He does not think that the trade is likely to be permanently established. The continental trade since the war had been disappointing and he thought the experience would be the same as it was before the war. The trade will be limited to the time when cheap meat can be laid down.

## Improvement in New Zealand.

Although the trade was so dull a few months ago in New Zealand a sharp revival has set in. Canterbury lambs are now bringing 10s per head more than they were. It is claimed that the rise is due to the government pool and that it means at least a million pounds sterling in fat lambs alone. Plenty of fat lambs are available for treatment, although they are a little backward yet. Export buyers have been giving up to 8d per lb. over all for lambs in Canterbury, so that the top price has now reached 28s per head. Light-weight wethers are also firmer in price. In the lower island the prices are lower. For beef there is no demand at all.

The decision to create a pool was carried almost unanimously by those interested in the trade. A bill has been brought forward in Parliament to give effect to the decision.

A company has been formed to promote direct shipments of meat to Manchester. Some of the banks are reported to be hesitating about advancing money on these shipments.

## CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

(Continued from page 35.)

The lateness this season in the marketing movement of the new crop lambs, the vanguard of the California crop not being expected to arrive here before late in April or early in May, materially strengthened the demand for the limited numbers arriving of native spring lambs, and these have sold in small lots irregularly all the way from 20 to 26c a pound, mostly to yard traders or dealers supplying the Greek trade, the big packers taking only a few small lots averaging around 50 to 52 lbs. at \$20.00 and \$20.25 for special Easter orders.

No yearlings in load lots arrived. Good shorn Texas yearlings and twos sold Monday at \$13.00, and fed shorn wethers sold early in the week up to \$10.00 to \$10.25, while fall shorn Texas wethers Tuesday and Wednesday reached \$10.50. The limited supply of ewes offered were taken in odd lots at \$10.00 down, if in fleece and \$9.00 down shorn. A full double deck of shorn ewes, averaging around 120 lbs., many of them lamby, scored \$8.75.

## Thomson &amp; Taylor Company

Recleaned Whole and Ground  
Spices for Meat Packers

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

## EMIL KOHN, Inc. NEW YORK, N. Y.

Ship us a small Consignment and see  
how much better you can do. Results  
Talk! Information gladly furnished.

Office and Warehouse:  
337 to 347 East 44th Street

## Calfskins



## CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.				
SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1922.				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May	\$21.00	\$21.00	\$21.00	\$21.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	10.85	11.00	10.92½	10.97½
July	11.20	11.25	11.15	11.25
Sept.	11.40	11.55	11.40	11.50
RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)—				
May	11.30	11.50	11.30	11.50
July	10.90	10.80	10.90	10.80

MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1922.				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May				21.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	11.10	11.10	11.02½	11.02½
July	11.30	11.37½	11.27½	11.27½
Sept.	11.00	11.00	11.52½	11.52½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)—				
May				11.40
July	10.70	10.70	10.70	10.70

TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1922.				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May				21.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	10.97½	11.00	10.90	10.90
July	11.27½	11.27½	11.17½	11.17½
Sept.	11.52½	11.52½	11.42½	11.42½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)—				
May				11.40
July				10.65

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1922.				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May				21.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	10.80	10.82½	10.70	10.75
July	11.10	11.10	10.92½	11.00
Sept.	11.30	11.30	11.20	11.27½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)—				
May	11.25	11.25	11.20	11.20
July				10.65
Sept.				10.65

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1922.				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	10.67½	10.75	10.67½	10.75
July	10.90	11.00	10.90	11.07½
Sept.	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25
RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)—				
May	11.20	11.20	11.15	11.15
July	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50

## WHOLESALE LARD PRICES.

Wholesale prices of refined lard at Chicago on Thursday, April 13, 1922, are quoted as follows:

Pure Lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tes...	@13½
Pure Lard	@13½
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	@13½
Bakers' special cooking oil	@14
Barrels, ½c over tierces; half barrels, ¼c over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., ¼c to 1c over tierces.	

## CHICAGO LIVESTOCK.

RECEIPTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, April 3	16,280	3,847	43,780	17,876
Tuesday, April 4	8,600	5,654	16,524	14,132
Wednesday, April 5	7,900	2,437	11,975	6,135
Thursday, April 6	11,978	7,249	21,257	11,485
Friday, April 7	4,131	1,518	22,044	5,393
Saturday, April 8	500	200	6,000	3,000
Total for week	49,380	20,885	121,611	58,022
Previous week	47,245	20,019	133,540	65,776
Year ago	50,698	19,171	117,365	78,052
*Two years ago	12,128	5,204	22,726	10,077

SHIPMENTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, April 3	5,243	162	8,628	3,684
Tuesday, April 4	3,299	33	4,503	3,938
Wednesday, April 5	3,462	19	2,649	1,404
Thursday, April 6	3,721	287	3,233	5,035
Friday, April 7	1,837	162	5,241	1,740
Saturday, April 8	300		1,000	
Total for week	17,862	663	25,254	15,861
Previous week	16,646	286	27,720	19,408
Year ago	22,306	400	32,482	26,288
*Two years ago				

\*Strikes at Chicago Yards.

Receipts at Chicago for the year to April 8, 1922, with comparisons:

	1922.	1921.
Cattle	789,202	763,772
Calves	231,063	221,443
Hogs	2,380,281	2,555,190
Sheep	1,013,776	1,269,439
Horses	13,743	16,306
Cars	75,020	77,607

Total receipts of hogs at eleven markets:		
	Week.	Year to date.
Week ending April 8	489,000	7,944,000
Previous week	489,000	7,944,000
Cor. week, 1921	458,000	9,009,000
Cor. week, 1920	474,000	9,379,000
Cor. week, 1919	536,000	10,786,000
Cor. week, 1918	670,000	10,583,000
Cor. week, 1917	422,000	9,304,000
Cor. week, 1916	479,000	9,980,000
Cor. week, 1915	392,000	9,087,000
Cor. week, 1914	373,000	7,288,000

Combined receipts at seven points for week ending April 8, 1922, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending April 8	138,000	354,000	143,000
Previous week	150,000	380,000	163,000
1921	153,000	354,000	190,000
1920	143,000	381,000	126,000
1919	169,000	434,000	161,000
1918	211,000	565,000	143,000
1917	165,000	350,000	178,000
1916	128,000	335,000	177,000
1915	118,000	316,000	189,000
1914	112,000	288,000	224,000

Combined receipts at seven markets for year to April 8, 1922, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1922	2,312,000	6,567,000	2,532,000
1921	2,280,000	7,118,000	3,021,000
1920	2,672,000	7,653,000	2,494,000
1919	2,974,000	9,045,000	2,601,000
1918	3,046,000	8,653,000	2,492,000
1917	2,408,000	7,918,000	2,042,000
1916	2,110,000	8,516,000	2,801,000
1915	1,774,000	6,888,000	2,889,000

Chicago packers' hog slaughter for week ending April 8, 1922:

Armour & Co.	11,300
Anglo-American	5,700
Swift & Co.	12,600
Hammond Co.	6,100
Morris & Co.	9,900
Wilson & Co.	9,200
Boyd-Latham	5,000

Western Packing Co.	11,600
Roberts & Oakie	4,800
Miller & Hart	3,900
Independent Packing Co.	4,300
Brennan Packing Co.	6,400
Wm. Davies Co.	2,800
Others	9,800
Total	103,400
Previous week	110,100
Year ago	95,200
Two years ago	24,100
Three years ago	120,100

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.				
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week ending April 8	\$7.85	\$10.30	\$9.75	\$13.90
Previous week	7.75	10.05	9.50	14.00
Year ago	8.50	9.10	8.15	9.15
Cor. week, 1920	12.75	15.40	14.00	18.00
Cor. week, 1919	15.80	20.30	14.00	18.00
Cor. week, 1918	14.55	17.50	15.75	19.10
Cor. week, 1917	11.90	16.10	12.00	13.75
Cor. week, 1916	9.20	9.70	8.15	10.65
Cor. week, 1915	7.05	7.30	7.80	9.60
Cor. week, 1914	8.60	8.75	8.35	7.65
Cor. week, 1913	8.20	9.10	8.35	8.35
Cor. week, 1912	7.00	7.96	5.70	7.55
Cor. week, 1911	6.05	6.25	4.15	5.45
Average 1911-1921	\$11.05	\$11.60	\$8.65	\$11.55

\*Railroad strike period. Not enough on sale to make an average.

CATTLE.	
Prime steers	\$ 8.30 @ 9.25
Good to choice steers	7.00 @ 8.50
Feeding steers	4.75 @ 6.25
Butters	3.25 @ 4.00
Yearlings, fair to choice	8.50 @ 9.25
Plain to good steers	5.00 @ 6.75
Fair to choice cows	4.00 @ 7.00
Canners	4.00 @ 3.40
Helfers	3.25 @ 4.00
Bologna bulls	3.50 @ 4.50
Good to fancy calves	6.00 @ 8.50

HOGS.	
Choice light butchers	\$10.30 @ 10.65
Medium-weight butchers	10.25 @ 10.60
Fair to fancy light	10.00 @ 10.60
Heavy butchers	9.60 @ 10.30
Heavy packing	9.40 @ 9.80
Rough packing	9.00 @ 9.60
Pigs	8.00 @ 10.25

SHEEP.	
Good to choice lambs	\$11.00 @ 14.00
Spring lambs	16.50 @ 20.25
Yearlings	10.00 @ 13.00
Wethers	8.00 @ 10.25
Ewes	6.00 @ 9.25

## CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS

(Corrected weekly by C. W. Kaiser, Sec'y, United Master Butchers' Ass'n of Chicago.)

Beef.			
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Rib roast, heavy end	26	22	17
Rib roast, light end	32	26	19
Chucks round	20	15	10
Steaks, round	43	35	20
Steaks, sirloin, first cut	42	35	25
Steaks, porterhouse	50	42	28
Steaks, flank	30	25	18
Beef stew, chuck	18	15	12
Corned briskets, boneless	20	18	15
Corned plates	12	16	10
Corned rumps, boneless	25	22	18

Lamb.		
	Good.	Com.
Hindquarters	42	35
Legs	45	38
Stews	20	15
Chops, shoulder	30	25
Chops, rib and loin	50	40

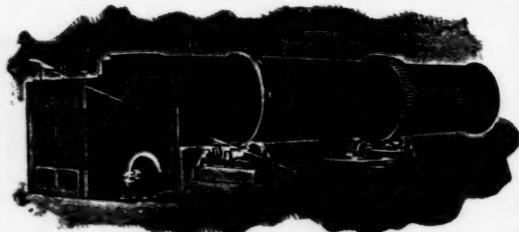
Mutton.		
Legs	22	..
Stew	15	..
Shoulders	20	..
Chops, rib and loin	35	..

Pork.		
Loins, whole, 8 @ 10 avg.	..	@29
Loins, whole, 10 @ 12 avg.	..	@28
Loins, whole, 12 to 14	..	@26
Loins, whole, 14 and over	..	@24
Chops	..	@33
Shoulders	..	@20
Butts	..	@25
Spareribs	..	@15
Hocks	..	@15
Leaf lard, unrendered	..	@10

Veal.		
Hindquarters	25	@30
Forequarters	25	@15
Legs	25	@35
Breasts	12½	@18
Shoulders	16	@23
Cutlets	..	@42
Rib and loin chops	..	@35

Butchers' Offal.		
Suet	..	4 3½
Shop fat	..	@ 1½
Bones, per 100 lbs.	..	@25
Calf skins	..	@12
Kips	..	@10
Deacons	..	@13

## DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES



For Tankage, Blood, Bone Fertilizer, all Animal and Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world. Material carried in stock for standard sizes.

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CHICAGO

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NEW YORK



## CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

## Carcass Beef.

	Week ending April 15.	Cor. week, 1921.
Prime native steers.....	15 @16	17 @16
Good native steers.....	14 @15	16 @17
Medium steers.....	12 @14	14 @16
Heifers, good.....	11 1/2 @15	13 @16
Cows.....	8 @14 1/2	10 @15
Hind quarters, choice.....	@21	@26
Fore quarters, choice.....	@10	@13

## Beef Cuts.

Steer Loins, No. 1.....	@30	@32
Steer Loins, No. 2.....	@28	@30
Steer Short Loins, No. 1.....	@28	@30
Steer Short Loins, No. 2.....	@26	@28
Steer Loin Ends (lbs.).....	@22	@28
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2.....	@21	@27
Cow Loins.....	@17	@20
Cow Short Loins.....	@20	@23
Cow Loin Ends (hips).....	10 @15	18 @20
Steer Ribs, No. 1.....	@21	@25
Steer Ribs, No. 2.....	@19	@23
Cow Ribs, No. 1.....	@18	@21
Cow Ribs, No. 2.....	@13	@17
Steer Rounds, No. 1.....	@15	@17
Steer Rounds, No. 2.....	@14 1/2	@16
Steer Chucks, No. 1.....	@10	@12
Steer Chucks, No. 2.....	@9	@11
Cow Rounds.....	12 1/2 @13	14 @15
Cow Chucks.....	7 @18	@9 1/2
Steer Plates.....	@8	@10 1/2
Medium Plates.....	@7 1/2	@9 1/2
Briskets, No. 1.....	@16	@18 1/2
Briskets, No. 2.....	@12	@14
Steer Navel Ends.....	@5	@5 1/2
Cow Navel Ends.....	@4	4 1/2 @5
Fore Shanks.....	@4 1/2	@7
Hind Shanks.....	18 @20	@25
Strip Loins, No. 1, boneless.....	@50	@55
Strip Loins, No. 2.....	@45	@50
Strip Loins, No. 3.....	@12	@22
Sirloin Butts, No. 1.....	@25	@40
Sirloin Butts, No. 2.....	@20	@32
Sirloin Butts, No. 3.....	@15	@28
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.....	@70	@75
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.....	@60	@65
Rump Butts.....	@17	28 @30
Flank Steaks.....	@20	@25
Boneless Chucks.....	@9	@10 1/2
Shoulder Clods.....	@15	@18
Hanging Tenderloins.....	@8	@14
Trimblings.....	@8	9 @13

## Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.....	7 @10	9 @11
Hearts.....	5 @7	4 @7
Tongues.....	25 @30	27 @35
Sweetbreads.....	24 @28	27 @35
Ox-Tail, per lb.....	7 @10	8 @11
Fresh Tripe, plain.....	@4	@5 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.....	8 @12	9 @11
Livers.....	8 1/2 @10	@11
Kidneys, per lb.....	@8	@11

## Veal.

Choice Carcass.....	15 @15 1/2	16 @18
Good Carcass.....	10 @14 1/2	10 @15
Good Saddle.....	18 @24	22 @25
Good Backs.....	8 @12	8 @14
Medium Backs.....	7 @8	7 @8

## Veal Product.

Brains, each.....	8 @10	8 @10
Sweetbreads.....	54 @60	37 @45
Calf Livers.....	29 @35	38 @40

## Lamb.

Choice Lambs.....	30 @31	@21
Medium Lambs.....	28 @29	@20
Choice Saddle.....	@23	@20
Medium Saddle.....	@21	@18
Choice Fores.....	@25	@12
Medium Fores.....	@24	@10
Lamb Fries, per lb.....	22 @24	@20
Lamb Tongues, each.....	@18	@18
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.....	@25	25 @28

## Mutton.

Heavy Sheep.....	@15	@13
Light Sheep.....	@20	@16
Heavy Saddle.....	@20	@16
Light Saddle.....	@24	@22
Heavy Fores.....	@10	@8
Light Fores.....	@10	@8
Mutton Legs.....	@27	@26
Mutton Loins.....	@22	@20
Mutton Stew.....	@10	@5
Sheep Tongues, each.....	@18	@18
Sheep Heads, each.....	@10	@12

## Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs.....	@12 1/2	@14
Pork Loins, @10 lbs. avg.....	@23	@28
Leaf Lard.....	@11	@11
Tenderloin.....	@60	@67
Spare Ribs.....	@11	@14
Butts.....	@17	@18
Hocks.....	@15	@13
Trimblings.....	@10 1/2	@11
Extra lean trimblings.....	@16	@16
Tails.....	@9	@9
Snouts.....	@5	@4 1/2
Pigs Feet.....	@4 1/2	@4 1/2
Pigs Heads.....	@9	@9
Blade Bones.....	@9	@9
Blade Meat.....	@11 1/2	@12
Cheek Meat.....	@7 1/2	@6 1/2
Hog Livers, per lb.....	4 @6	4 @6
Neck Bones.....	@3 1/2	@4
Skinned Shoulders.....	@15	@15
Pork Hearts.....	@4 1/2	@5
Pork Kidneys, per lb.....	@5	@6
Pork Tongues, per lb.....	@18	@14
Silp Bones.....	@9	@9
Tail Bones.....	@8	@10
Brains.....	@10	@12
Back fat.....	@12 1/2	@12
Hams.....	@25	26 @27
Celars.....	@14	15 @16
Belilles.....	@24	@19

## DOMESTIC SAUSAGE.

Fancy pork sausage, in 1-lb. cartons.....	@22
Country style sausage, fresh, in link.....	@15
Country style sausage, fresh, in bulk.....	@15
Mixed sausage, fresh.....	@17
Frankfurts in pork casings.....	@13
Frankfurts in sheep casings.....	@15
Bologna in beef bungs, choice.....	@14
Bologna in beef middles, choice.....	@13 1/2
Bologna in cloth, paraffined, choice.....	@14
Liver sausage in hog bungs.....	@16
Liver sausage in beef rounds.....	@10
Head cheese.....	@11
New England luncheon specialty.....	@22
Liberty luncheon specialty.....	@22
Mixed luncheon specialty.....	@16
Tongue sausage.....	@17
Blood sausage.....	@12
Polish sausage.....	@14
Souse.....	@14

## DRY SAUSAGE.

Cervelat, choice, in hog bungs.....	@46
Cervelat, new condition, in hog bungs.....	@16
Cervelat, new condition, in beef middles.....	@16
Thuringer Cervelat.....	@24
Farmer.....	@22
Holsteiner.....	@24
B. C. salami, choice.....	@17
R. C. salami, new condition.....	@19
Milano salami, choice, in hog bungs.....	@41
Prisces, choice, in hog middles.....	@41
Genoa style salami.....	@61
Peperoni.....	@33
Mortadella, new condition.....	@20
Capicola.....	@47
Italian style hams.....	@41
Virginia style hams.....	@42

## SAUSAGE IN OIL.

Bologna style sausage in beef rounds—	
Small tins, 2 to crate.....	5.75
Large tins, 1 to crate.....	6.50
Frankfurt style sausage in sheep casings—	
Small tins, 2 to crate.....	7.00
Large tins, 1 to crate.....	8.00
Frankfurt style sausage in pork casings—	
Small tins, 2 to crate.....	6.50
Large tins, 1 to crate.....	7.50
Smoked link sausage in pork casings—	
Small tins, 2 to crate.....	8.00
Large tins, 1 to crate.....	7.00

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

## (F. O. B. CHICAGO.)

Beef rounds, domestic, per set.....	\$0.33 1/2
Beef rounds, export, per set.....	.42 1/2
Beef middles, per set.....	1.30
Beef bungs, No. 1, per piece.....	.26
Beef bungs, No. 2, per piece.....	.18
Beef weasands, No. 1, per piece.....	.20
Beef weasands, No. 2, per piece.....	.10
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	1.50
Beef bladders, medium, per doz.....	1.55
Beef bladders, large, per doz.....	1.55
Beef casings, medium, f. o. b.....	.18
Hog middles with cap, per set.....	.18
Hog middles, without cap, per set.....	.23
Hog bungs, export.....	.23
Hog bungs, large.....	1 1/2 @
Hog bungs, medium.....	.06
Hog bungs, narrow.....	.05
Hog stomachs, per piece.....	.05
Imported sheep casings, extra wide.....	
Imported sheep casings, medium wide.....	
Imported sheep casings, medium.....	

## VINEGAR PICKLED PRODUCTS.

Regular tripe, 200-lb. bbl.....	14.00
Honeycomb tripe, 200-lb. bbl.....	18.00
Pocket honeycomb tripe, 200-lb. bbl.....	18.00
Pork feet, 200-lb. barrel.....	18.00
Pork tongues, 200-lb. barrel.....	45.00
Lamb tongues, long cut, 200-lb. bbl.....	33.00
Lamb tongues, short cut, 200-lb. bbl.....	38.00

## CANNED MEATS.

	No. 1/2.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 6.
Corned beef.....	\$ 1.75	\$ 2.25	\$ 3.25	\$15.00
Roast beef.....	2.35	4.00	15.00	
Roast mutton.....	2.40	4.75	15.00	
Sliced dried beef.....	2.90	5.00		
Ox tongue, whole.....		17.50	56.00	
Lunch tongue.....	2.50	4.25	8.75	32.00
Corn beef hash.....	1.50		4.50	
Hamburger steaks with onions.....	1.50	2.35	4.50	
Vienna style sausage.....	1.15	2.25	4.15	
Veal loaf, medium size.....	2.00			
Chili con carne with, or without, beans.....		1.25		
Potted meats.....	.80			

## BARBELED PORK AND BEEF.

Mess pork, regular.....	21.50
Family back pork, 20 to 34 pieces.....	24.00
Family back pork, 35 to 45 pieces.....	25.00
Clear pork pack, 40 to 50 pieces.....	21.50
Clear pork pack, 50 to 60 pieces.....	20.50
Clear plate pork, 20 to 35 pieces.....	19.50
Clear plate pork, 35 to 45 pieces.....	19.00
Bean pork.....	18.50
Brisket pork.....	20.00
Plate beef.....	14.00
Extra plate beef, 20-lb. barrels.....	15.00

## BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi-	
cago.....	@18
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.....	@19
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @5 lbs.....	@13 1/2
Shortenings, 30 @60 lb. tubs.....	@15
Nut Margarine, prints, 1 lb.....	@19

## DRY SALT MEATS.

Extra short casings.....	@11 1/2
Extra short ribs.....	@11 1/2
Short clear middles, 60 avg.....	@13
Clear bellies, 14 @16 lbs.....	@13 1/2
Clear bellies, 18 @20 lbs.....	@13
Clear bellies, 20 @25 lbs.....	@12 1/2
Clear bellies, 25 @30 lbs.....	@12 1/2
Rib bellies, 20 @25 lbs.....	@12 1/2
Rib bellies, 25 @30 lbs.....	@12 1/2
Fat backs, 10 @12 lbs.....	@8 1/2
Fat backs, 12 @14 lbs.....	@8 1/2
Fat backs, 14 @16 lbs.....	@9

Regular plates..... @ 9 1/4

Butts..... @ 8

## WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Regular hams, fancy, 14 @18 lbs.....	@32 1/2
Skinned hams, fancy, 10 @18 lbs.....	@36 1/2
Standard regular hams, 12 @16 lbs.....	28 1/2 @29
Picnics, 5 @6 lbs.....	@17
Standard bacon, fancy, 6 @8 lbs.....	@36 1/2
Standard bacon, 6 @8 lbs.....	@27
Standard bacon, 8 @12 lbs.....	25 @27
Standard bacon, 12 @14 lbs.....	@22 1/2
Standard bacon, strips, 6 @7 lbs.....	@22 1/2
Cooked hams, choice, skin on, surplus fat off, smoked.....	@47 1/2
Cooked hams, choice, skinned, surplus fat off, smoked.....	@51
Cooked hams, choice, skinned, surplus fat off, smoked.....	@52
Picnics, skin on, surplus fat off, smoked.....	@28
Picnics, skinned, surplus fat off, smoked.....	@29
Loin roll.....	@45

## FERTILIZERS.

	Per unit.
Ground dried blood.....	\$3.35 @ 3.50
Unground and crushed blood.....	3.00 @ 3.25
Concentrated tankage, ground.....	3.25 @ 3.35
Hoofmeal.....	2.10 @ 2.25
Ground tankage, 10 to 11%.....	2.75 @ 3.00
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 to 9%.....	2.25 @ 2.50
Crushed and unground tankage.....	2.00 @ 2.50
Ground raw bone, per ton.....	23.00 @ 30.00
Ground steam bone, per ton.....	22.00 @ 24.00
Unground steamed bone.....	18.00 @ 19.00
Unground bone tankage.....	10.00 @ 12.00

## HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

	Per Ton.
No. 1 horns.....	\$225.00 @ 250.00
No. 2 horns.....	175.00 @ 200.00
No. 3 horns.....	75.00 @ 125.00
Horns, black.....	28.00 @ 30.00
Horns, striped.....	35.00 @ 40.00
Horns, white.....	45.00 @ 50.00
Grinding hoofs.....	20.00 @ 22.00
Round shin bones, heavies.....	100.00 @ 110.00
Round shin bones, lights.....	80.00 @ 90.00
Flat shin bones, heavies.....	90.00 @ 95.00
Flat shin bones, lights.....	75.00 @ 80.00
Thigh bones, heavies.....	90.00 @ 95.00
Thigh bones, lights.....	80.00 @ 85.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles.....	25.00 @ 28.00
Note—Foregoing horns, hoofs and bones must be assorted, free from grease, hard and clean.	

## LARD (Unrefined).

Prime, steam, cash.....	@10.65
Prime, steam, loose.....	@10.00
Leaf, raw.....	@9.50
Compounds.....	@13 1/2
Neutral lard.....	11 1/2 @12

## OLEO OIL AND STEARINE.

Oleo oil, extra.....	9 1/2 @ 9 3/4
Oleo stock.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Prime No. 2, oleo oil.....	8 1/2 @ 8 3/4
Prime No. 2, oleo stock.....	8 @ 8 1/4
No. 3 oleo oil.....	8 @ 8 1/4
Prime oleo stearine, edible.....	8 1/2 @ 9
No. 2 oleo stearine, edible.....	8 @ 8 1/2

## TALLOW AND GREASES.

Edible tallow.....	7 @ 7 1/4
Choice country tallow.....	7 @ 7 1/4
Packers, prime, loose tallow.....	6 1/2 @ 7
Packers' No. 1 loose tallow.....	6 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 2 tallow.....	7 @ 7 1/4
White, choice grease.....	6 1/2 @ 7
White, "A" grease.....	5 1/2 @ 6
Yellow grease, 10 to 15 per cent acid.....	5 @ 5 1/2
Yellow grease, 15 to 30 per cent acid.....	5 @ 5 1/2
Brown grease.....	4 1/2 @ 5
Crackings.....	5 @ 6
Bone, naphtha extracted.....	4 1/2 @ 5
House.....	4 1/2 @ 5

## VEGETABLE OILS.

Cottonseed oil—White, deodorized, in bbls.....	12 1/2 @13
Yellow, deodorized, in bbls.....	12 1/2 @13
P. S. Y., loose, Chicago.....	11 1/2 @11 1/2
P. S. Y., soap grade, loose.....	@10 1/2
Soup stock, bbls., concn., 65% f. o. b. Texas.....	@ 4 1/2
Linseed oil, loose, per gal.....	@70
Corn oil, loose.....	@ 9 1/2
Soybean oil, seller tank, f. o. b., coast nom. 9.....	
Cosmonut oil, seller tank, f. o. b., coast.....	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2

## ANIMAL OILS.

Prime lard oil.....	13% @13 1/2
Extra winter strained lard oil.....	11 @11 1/2
Extra lard oil.....	10 1/2 @11
Extra No. 1 lard oil.....	9 1/2 @10
No. 1 lard oil.....	9 1/2 @ 9
No. 2 lard oil.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Pure neatfoot oil.....	17 1/2 @18 1/2
Extra neatfoot oil.....	9 1/2 @10
No. 1 neatfoot oil.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Acidless tallow oil.....	9 1/2 @10 1/2

## COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels, black iron hoops.....	1.32 1/2 @1.35
Oak pork barrels, black iron hoops.....	1.45 @1.49
Ash pork barrels, iron hoops.....	1.52 1/2 @1.5

# Retail Section

## President Seng Announces the Convention

With his usual energetic phrasing, President Joseph F. Seng of the United Master Butchers' Association of America, has issued a call to the members of the association announcing the annual convention at Milwaukee, Wis., August 7-10, 1922. In his announcement President Seng says: To the United Master Butchers of America:

Hear ye! Hear ye! East, North, South and West, hear ye! The 37th annual convention of the United Master Butchers' Association of America will be held in the city of Milwaukee, Wis., August 7, 8, 9 and 10, 1922.

This great and good city will again open wide her portals to extend a gracious welcome to all. Not since 1906, when President George H. Shaffer called the convention to order has the national body viewed Milwaukee's parks of unsurpassed beauty, her magnificent State buildings, and breathed the atmosphere of her hospitality. The name, Milwaukee, has been famous for years.

Leading into Milwaukee from every direction are literally hundreds of miles of splendid highways and railroads. In fact, everybody's coming every old way, from all corners of the globe, by airplane, motor car, steam or electric rail, by boat, in saddle or on foot. Milwaukee will take care of you after reaching here.

The Hotel Pfister, with its spacious lobby, beautiful ball room and attractive appointments, has been selected as head-

quarters and meeting place for the entire convention. All Butcherdom will be there that week.

Every butcher and his wife, daughter or sweetheart are invited to come, to help, to work and to celebrate, and to meet the best of fellows.

Once the convention fever gets into your system, it's like a case of first love. It is there to stay. Should you begin lagging as the years come on, your good wife will see that the convention spirit is rejuvenated. It is like the call of spring to nature; it is irresistible. When once inculcated, nothing but sickness or death can eradicate. Once a butcher always a butcher. The old saying still holds good: "A butcher's blood is no buttermilk."

Come ye, all that are organized. Come, ye, too, those that belong to no organization. See and be convinced that goodfellowship and fraternity is like the rain from the clouds.

It will be the dawn of spring for you, for it is the fountain of youth for all the old timers. Enjoyment and good fellowship we of Milwaukee offer to our fellow butchers and their dear ones for the week.

Make your arrangements and preparations at once. This must and will be the best convention ever held by the United Master Butchers' Association of America.

Don't fail to read convention articles as they appear from time to time in this publication.

JOSEPH F. SENG, President.

## TOLEDO STARTS POSTER SERVICE.

The Meat Council of Toledo has set as its goal the enlisting of the active interest of every meat dealer not only in Toledo but in Lucas County as well, in order to increase meat consumption and sell the cuts that move slowly at this time. The campaign will continue until May 24, and will be closed with a mass meeting to which the public will be invited. But a month ahead of that date the present members of the meat council are putting on a membership canvass in which the cordial support of the Toledo Master Butchers' Association is being pledged and the addition of many new members is assured.

Special lithographed posters will be gotten out every two weeks, to be placed in the shops of the city. The first eight posters will feature the following: Beef croquettes, veal pot pie, smoked ham shanks and cabbage, roast breast of lamb with brown potatoes, pot roast, baked corn beef hash, baked shoulder of pork with baked apples, short ribs of beef with horse radish sauce.

Recipes will also be furnished, telling how to prepare various dishes, as we proceed with the campaign.

The cost of this service for fifty-two weeks is \$4.75 and to members of the Toledo Master Butchers' Association, slightly lower. The low cost and the valuable advertising provided by the posters are points that spell success for the campaign, declares Secretary Weinandy, who is pushing the campaign.

## CLEVELAND COUNCIL ON THE JOB.

"The Meat of the Meal is the Meat" is the slogan the Cleveland Meat Council is using in its meat campaign. It is getting everyone to talk meat, push "specials" and bring about a bigger demand for meat. By means of posters and bulletins placed in many parts of the city boosting Wilt-

shire, for example, and sausage also, the campaign through this energetic advertising is going to make a big success.

## Russell Addresses Oklahoma Retailers

At the very recent state convention of the Oklahoma Meat Dealers Association, which was held at McAlister, Okla., many important problems of the retail meat business were discussed by the members. At the more formal meetings addresses were delivered by prominent retailers from other places, including officers of the National Association of Meat Councils, among them President John T. Russell of the National Association of Meat Councils. Many of the resolutions showed that the Oklahoma retailers are intent upon supporting all progressive movements in the meat industry and are trying out all methods available tending towards better merchandising of meats.

One of the principal speakers was President John T. Russell of the National Association of Meat Councils, who spoke on the retail meat dealer, and the relation of the meat council to him and his problems. In doing so President Russell made some very pithy remarks. He said in part:

"It is true that the 'dime a pound' steak, the whole shank of beef for a nickel, and a big piece of liver for nothing, have passed. But it is also true that the ten-cent shave, the ten-dollar suit of clothes, the seven-cent-per-gallon gasoline, and the two-cent railroad fare have also passed away. So also have the three-cent cattle, the four-cent hog, and the five-cent lamb on the hoof. The twelve dollar a week journeyman butcher and the twenty-five

## RETAIL PRICE CHANGES.

During the month from February 15, 1922, to March 15, 1922, many articles decreased in price as follows: Strictly fresh eggs, 34 per cent; nut margarine, 2 per cent; oleomargarine, 1 per cent. The price of butter and tea decreased less than five-tenths of 1 per cent.

Articles which increased in price during the month were as follows: Lard, 9 per cent; pork chops, ham and navy beans, 7 per cent; lamb, 6 per cent; bacon, 3 per cent; sirloin steak, round steak, rib roast, chuck roast, plate beef and hens, 2 per cent; crisco, 1 per cent.

For the year period, March 15, 1921, to March 15, 1922, the percentage decrease in all articles of food combined was 11 per cent. Articles which decreased in price as follows: Strictly fresh eggs, 24 per cent; butter, 20 per cent; oleomargarine, 18 per cent; plate beef, 17 per cent; chuck roast, 14 per cent; hens and nut margarine, 13 per cent; round steak and lard, 12 per cent; pork chops and crisco, 11 per cent; rib roast, 10 per cent; sirloin steak, 8 per cent; bacon, 7 per cent.

## Changes Since March, 1913.

For the 9-year period, March 15, 1913, to March 15, 1922, the increase in all articles of food, combined, was 43 per cent. The articles named showed increases as follows: Lamb, 96 per cent; ham, 91 per cent; hens, 77 per cent; pork chops, 54 per cent; bacon and cheese, 49 per cent; sirloin steak and round steak, 45 per cent; rib roast, 39 per cent; chuck roast, 24 per cent; strictly fresh eggs, 20 per cent; butter and lard, 11 per cent, and plate beef, 10 per cent.

The index numbers based on 1913 as 100, were 142 in February and 139 in March, 1922.

dollar per month landlord have also gone with the rest of the gang."

## What Meat Councils Do.

On the necessity for work of the meat councils and the benefits to the meat trade of their efforts, Mr. Russell said:

"Meats are a perishable article, which necessitates a quick turnover, and many elements enter into the trade that restrict the intended or expected volume of sales, such as seasonable demands, weather, sudden price changes, the expectation of selling a large quantity of certain goods, but if the consumer's selection is otherwise it is a real 'gamble,' and it is very difficult to gauge the public's wants.

"Through the United Master Butchers' Association and the co-operation of the meat councils great strides have been made for a better education of the retailer along the lines of his particular business, some of which are: Better merchandising methods, more attention to service rendered, better salesmanship, a simple but good system of bookkeeping and cost accounting, the elimination of wastes and shrinkage where possible, the correct way of cutting carcasses, standardization of cuts, ways and means by which the consumer can be educated to a diversified diet and to purchase the surplus cuts of meats so that the carcasses can be balanced.

"Propaganda should be given to the press, or distributed, or otherwise, that will encourage the eating of more meat. It is harmful to the trade for misinformed persons to pass judgment on the meat business and rush into print, disgusting the consumer and casting an odium on



suspicion on all meat dealers. Such injury is reflected throughout the entire industry and restricts the consumption of meat.

#### Meat Council Purposes.

"There are at the present time, thirteen meat councils organized in different cities in the United States, and more under the process of organization, of which I have the honor of being selected as the national president.

"The members of these councils are composed of an equal number of wholesalers and retailers.

"Their object is to promote and engender a better feeling of confidence in the trade, to instill into the minds of all concerned better merchandising methods, to assist in the movement and sale of slow-moving cuts through the natural business channels. It is also an arbitration board to take action on all trade differences, and to promote the 'Eat-More-Meat' campaigns through new methods of publicity and advertising. The meat councils believe in only truthful advertising to stimulate business and create new business.

"There never was a time when advertising was more necessary than now, but it should command public confidence, because of its truthfulness and not by exaggerated selling talk. It is to advertise the right article at the right time, in the right place. That is what the posters and streamers issued by the meat councils do. Good advertising is a guide to the buying public, instead of deceiving it.

#### Organization Helps All.

"There is no question but that there must be a close affiliation between the individual membership and the Master Butchers' Association, if we are to accomplish only a part of the work we should do. Organization is to know and meet each other, to discuss and study every phase of the business in which we are engaged. You must listen to and make suggestions of 'what can I do' or 'what can this organization do' to help make the retail meat business all that it should be. We should mutually help each other in the work of unifying all legitimate plans that will be helpful to our business. We must go forward with its development until our rules and policies have become close to a science. Fitness for its purpose should be the prevailing thought in the creation and functioning of better service and better system.

"There should be no business cowardice at this time. Everybody should get busy. Prod up the slow fellow. Know your business thoroughly, and when it will stand pushing, PUSH! Don't wait for it to slide itself; it might slide the wrong way.

"We have had a demobilization of industry; we want readjustment. Forced legislation is now suspended to a great extent. Normal relations of all business cycles must be accomplished to assure prosperity and uninterrupted trade expansion from beginning to end.

For Sausage Makers

**BELL'S**

Patent Parchment Lined

**SAUSAGE  
BAGS**

and

**SAUSAGE  
SEASONINGS**

For Samples and Prices, write

**THE WM. G. BELL CO.**  
BOSTON MASS.

## An Attractive Package Creates Sales

In the window, on the counter or on the shelf of the retail dealer, a distinctive, attractive package will win favor with the customer.



*We will gladly send you samples of our cartons. We maintain a service department for drawing up designs, etc., which is at your disposal.*

Sutherland Cartons are perfect in color, of clear, clean, first quality boxboard. In appearance, strength and serviceability they are unexcelled.

Used by well known manufacturers all over the world for packaging **Bacon, Sausage, Lard, Frankfurts, Compound, Margarine, Butter, Etc.**

**SUTHERLAND PAPER CO., Kalamazoo, Mich.**

Steger Bldg. Mutual Bldg. 530 Pierce Bldg. 366 Broadway  
Chicago Kansas City, Mo. St. Louis, Mo. New York City

#### LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Harry Gould has opened a meat market at Fairmont, W. Va.

A meat market was opened in Troy Grove, Ill., by Mr. Palmer.

The Ault Market at Greenley, Colo., was sold to the Allen Cash market.

Alton E. Watson has purchased the Joe Erby meat market at Grundy Center, Ia.

Fred Wigton recently purchased the Amel Block meat market at Steele, N. D.

A. H. Hause of Burlington, Wis., has opened a meat market at 610 Main street.

Christ Therkildson has purchased the August Lehn meat market at Brandon, Minn.

A. R. Fraser sold his meat market at Evansville, Minn., to Victor and Clarence Severson.

The Chicago Cash Meat Market opened two stores recently at Michigan City and Elkhart, Ind.

H. J. Burkhardt and Arthur Karlen, who conducted a meat market at Milaca, Minn.,

have dissolved partnership. Mr. Burkhardt will conduct the business in the future.

The Arnson meat market at Frankfort, Ind., has been sold to Emil Christensen and Harvey Ruch.

F. J. Kenney, Fox Lake, Wis., has sold his interest in the White Meat Market to his partner, S. J. Glish.

The Royalton meat market at Little Falls, Minn., was purchased from Louis Biniek by Otto Trettel.

Joe Puncoschar, Jr., has purchased the half interest of Louis Kuklis in the Kuklis Bros. meat market, St. Paul, Nebr.

Frank Rolf, who conducted the Home Meat Market at Castle Rock, Ore., has sold it to R. R. Rounds and G. Carlos.

Mr. Maisch has purchased the interest of his partner, Mr. Petersen at Brady, Nebr., and will conduct the meat market alone.

The T. H. Moran interest in the meat market at Morrisonville, Wis., has been purchased by Henry Amerpohl and Bert Selje.

## \$200 REWARD

**W**ILL be paid to the first party furnishing information which will directly result in locating my father. He is a butcher by trade, about 65 years old, has blue eyes, is 5 feet, 5 inches tall and wore a mustache when last seen. Was last heard of somewhere in Illinois. His family is very anxious to see him. Wire, phone or write W. A. Sack, Sanitary Meat Market, Boyne City, Michigan.



# New York Section

M. S. Loeb, legal department, Wilson & Company, Chicago, is in New York.

George J. Edwards, Swift & Company, New York, is in Chicago this week.

J. J. Dupps, Sr., vice-president Cincinnati Butchers Supply Company, is making a five weeks' trip of the east, one of which will be spent in New York.

E. L. St. John, manager of the 34th Street branch of the Cudahy Packing Company, has just returned from a short visit to Chicago and western points.

Messrs. Carl Fowler, F. E. Wilhelm, R. E. Yocum and A. R. McCartan of the Chicago office of the Cudahy Packing Company, are spending a few days in New York.

Prices realized on Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in New York City for the week ending April 8, 1922 on shipments sold out, ranged from 11 cents to 14 cents per pound and averaged 12.78 cents per pound.

The New York City group of National Butchers' and Packers' Supply Association will meet on April 18, 1922, at the Opera Cafe, 265 West 34th street, New York, at 6 p. m. There have been cordial invitations sent to the members of the Philadelphia and Baltimore groups to attend the meeting and the dinner which precedes it.

C. D. Middlebrook, who has been in the St. Louis, Liverpool, Boston and Buenos Aires offices of Morris & Company, has

just returned from South America. Mr. Middlebrook is retiring from active duties and will probably locate in his home town of Pittsfield, Mass., where he will undoubtedly enjoy the fruits of his well-earned pension.

A. F. Grimm, president for sixteen years of the Board of Governors for five years, representative on Food Board and delegate to every national and state convention with the exception of one for the last twenty-five years, has stated that he will not be a candidate for the presidency at the coming election of that Branch.

Emanuel Cellar, counsellor for the Brooklyn Branch of the United Master Butchers and of the Butchers Retail Butchers' Corporation, has just returned from a business trip to Colorado and Western Kansas. While Mr. Cellar's business had to do with irrigation, being interested in livestock, he noticed that the sheep-raising conditions in that part of the country had not been favorable.

Following is a report of the New York City Health Department of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending April 8, 1922: Meat—Manhattan, 615 lbs.; Brooklyn, 28 lbs.; Queens, 90 lbs.; Richmond, 500 lbs. Total, 1,233 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 181½ lbs.; Brooklyn, 1 lb.; The Bronx, 19 lbs.; Queens, 5 lbs. Total, 206½ lbs. Poultry and Game—Manhattan, 1,600 lbs.; Queens, 19 lbs. Total, 1,619 lbs.

Secretary Philip Erman of the Washington Heights Branch reports that at the

meeting on Tuesday evening the Branch had the pleasure of a visit from President A. F. Grimm of the Old New York Branch. Mr. Grimm spoke about the present condition of the Meat Council and the good work it was accomplishing. He called special attention to the cost accounting system and the members of the Branch were much interested in this phase of bookkeeping. Mr. Grimm spoke so earnestly about the benefits to be gained from displaying posters that the Washington Heights Branch decided to fall in line and display the colored posters.

The beefsteak dinner committee reported progress. The membership committee gave a favorable report—ten new members being added to the roll. Brothers Schmelzer and Beck gave an interesting account of the happenings at the last meeting of the Meat Council. Recently a headliner in a New York daily read "woman butchers her three children and commits suicide." The members of the Washington Heights Branch strongly object to this use of the word butcher and will make every effort to have it abolished. Brothers Eichelbacher, Schmelzer and Beck were appointed delegates to the State convention of the United Master Butchers.

## WILSON FELLOWSHIP CLUB DANCE.

The large dining room of the Hotel Marseilles at 103rd street and Broadway was filled to capacity last Saturday night when the members of the Wilson Fellowship Club and their guests sat down to a course dinner with a dance following. The dinner was excellent and was well served.

During the courses home talent, Wilson's best, was heard in popular musical selections. The first number on the program was by R. B. Nelson, manager of the North Sixth street branch house, who was followed by Miss Dolly Martin of the financial department. Others who entertained at the party were E. P. Arnold of the casualty department with Mrs. Arnold, Miss Louise Bliel of the traffic department, Arthur Hadley, manager Washington Market branch, and Fay Poznansky of the hide department.

After the dinner the tables and chairs were removed and dancing began which was an appropriate ending of a jolly celebration.

W. A. Lynde, manager of the New York plant, as usual was very popular and had a part in making the success of the evening. F. W. Pratt of the district office, who was not there, was much missed.

Like all of the Wilson entertainments this particular dinner and dance of Saturday night was as great a success as many predicted. Much credit for this result is due E. P. Arnold, president of the club, Miss L. Rosenberg, vice-president, and H. M. Howard, chairman of the entertainment committee.

## BALTIMORE PACKERS CELEBRATE.

The recent annual banquet of the Baltimore Meat Packers' Association was an entertainment that was a great success from every angle, according to everyone of the 125 guests who assembled in true convivial spirit and welcomed Mayor Broening, who spoke to the packers in a way that drew loud applause. There is no better way to describe the trend of events at the "blowout" than to refer to the very clever and witty picturized program that was printed for the occasion.

The entertainment provided after the dinner was well arranged and that the danc-

## WHOLESALE DRESSED MEAT PRICES.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed fresh meats were quoted by the U. S. Bureau of Markets at Chicago and three Eastern markets on Thursday, Apr. 13, 1922, as follows:

Fresh Beef—	CHICAGO.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	PHILA.
STEERS:				
Choice	\$15.00@15.50	\$14.00@14.50	\$14.00@14.50	\$14.00@14.50
Good	14.00@15.00	12.00@12.50	13.00@13.50	12.50@13.50
Medium	13.00@14.00	11.50@12.00	12.00@12.50	12.00@12.50
Common	11.00@12.00	11.00@11.50	11.00@12.00	10.00@11.00
COWS:				
Good	10.50@11.00	10.50@11.00	10.00@11.00	10.50@11.00
Medium	9.50@10.00	10.00@10.50	9.50@10.00	10.00@10.50
Common	8.50@9.00	9.50@10.00	9.00@9.50	9.00@10.00
BULLS:				
Good	7.50@8.00	7.00@7.50	8.50@9.00	8.50@9.00
Medium	7.00@7.50	6.50@7.00	8.00@8.50	7.50@8.00
Common	6.50@7.00	6.00@6.50	7.50@8.00	7.00@7.50
Fresh Veal—				
Choice	16.00@17.00	16.00@17.00	16.00@17.00	16.00@17.00
Good	14.00@15.00	13.00@14.00	13.00@14.00	13.00@14.00
Medium	12.00@13.50	12.00@13.00	12.00@13.00	12.00@13.00
Common	8.50@11.00	10.00@12.00	10.00@11.00	10.00@12.00
Fresh Lamb and Mutton—				
LAMBS:				
Choice	29.00@30.00	28.00@29.00	28.00@30.00	30.00@31.00
Good	28.00@29.00	27.00@28.00	27.00@28.00	28.00@29.00
Medium	26.00@28.00	26.00@27.00	25.00@26.00	27.00@28.00
Common	22.00@26.00	25.00@26.00	22.00@24.00	25.00@26.00
YEARLINGS:				
Good	25.00@27.00	25.00@26.00	25.00@26.00	25.00@27.00
Medium	24.00@25.00	24.00@25.00	24.00@25.00	24.00@25.00
Common	23.00@24.00	23.00@24.00	23.00@24.00	23.00@24.00
MUTTON:				
Good	19.00@20.00	20.00@21.00	16.00@18.00	18.00@19.00
Medium	18.00@19.00	17.00@19.00	14.00@16.00	17.00@18.00
Common	14.00@17.00	14.00@16.00	12.00@14.00	13.00@16.00
Fresh Pork Cuts—				
LOINS:				
8-10 lb. average	22.00@23.00	24.00@25.00	22.00@23.00	23.00@24.00
10-12 lb. average	20.00@22.00	23.00@24.00	21.00@22.00	22.00@23.00
12-14 lb. average	19.00@20.00	22.00@23.00	20.00@21.00	20.00@22.00
14-16 lb. average	18.00@19.00	20.00@21.00	19.00@20.00	19.00@20.00
16 lb. over	16.50@18.00	17.00@19.00	18.00@19.00	17.00@18.00
SHOULDERS:				
Plain	14.00@15.00	15.00@16.00	15.00@16.00	15.00@16.00
Skinned	14.00@15.00	15.00@16.00	15.00@16.00	15.00@16.00
PICNICS:				
4-6 lb. average	13.50@14.00	14.50@15.00	14.00@15.00	14.00@15.00
6-8 lb. average	13.00@13.50	14.00@14.50	14.00@15.00	14.00@15.00
BUTTS:				
Boneless	16.50@18.00	17.00@19.00	17.00@19.00	18.00@20.00
Boston style	16.50@18.00	17.00@19.00	17.00@19.00	18.00@20.00

\*Veal prices include "hide on" at Chicago and New York.

ing and singing was much appreciated was evidenced by the loud and continuous applause that even broke through the partitions.

It is said that one enterprising packer tried to conduct some business sometime during the evening, and was thrown out. It seems this was no occasion for business.

The banquet was arranged by the following committee: Michael Greenwald, of the Greenwald Packing Co., chairman; Wm. Schluderberg, of the Wm. Schluderberg-T. J. Kurlle Co., and J. Fred Shafer of the Jacob C. Shafer Co. The committee won the cordial appreciation of all present for their clever efforts.

There were many out-of-town guests, including Pendleton Dudley, Eastern Director of the Institute of American Meat Packers. The out-of-town guests one and all voted the Baltimore hosts jolly good fellows.

#### MEAT SUPPLIES AT PHILADELPHIA.

Receipts of western dressed meats and local slaughter under city and federal inspection at Philadelphia, Pa., are officially reported as follows for the week ending April 8, 1922, with comparisons:

	Week ending April 8.	Week ending April 1.
Western dressed meats:		
Steers, carcasses	2,341	2,374
Cows, carcasses	313	513
Bulls, carcasses	63	107
Veal, carcasses	1,522	2,163
Lambs, carcasses	4,607	6,281
Mutton, carcasses	1,718	1,486
Pork, lbs.	476,549	306,727
Local slaughter:		
Cattle	2,524	2,418
Calves	2,463	2,562
Hogs	6,369	5,637
Sheep	19,925	17,002

#### MEAT SUPPLIES AT NEW YORK.

Receipts of western dressed meats and local slaughters under federal inspection for New York City, N. Y., are officially reported for the week ending April 8, 1922, with comparisons, as follows:

	Week ending April 8.	Week ending April 1.
Western dressed meats:		
Steers, carcasses	6,307	7,138
Cows, carcasses	480	495
Bulls, carcasses	205	175
Veal, carcasses	11,209	11,793
Lamb, carcasses	2,294	23,325
Mutton, carcasses	6,782	5,287
Pork, pounds	298,604	911,424
Local slaughter, Federal inspection:		
Cattle	10,398	9,544
Calves	14,369	14,372
Hogs	48,309	45,372
Sheep	30,109	34,386

#### MEAT SUPPLIES AT BOSTON.

Receipts of western dressed meats and slaughter under federal and city inspection at Boston, Mass., are officially reported as follows for the week ending April 8, 1922, with comparisons:

	Week ending April 8.	Week ending April 1.
Western dressed meats:		
Steers, carcasses	2,469½	2,872½
Cows, carcasses	1,298	1,395
Bulls, carcasses	75	66
Veal, carcasses	1,380	1,473
Lambs, carcasses	9,780	11,431
Mutton, carcasses	433	433
Pork, lbs.	247,920	134,142
Local slaughter:		
Cattle	1,374	1,361
Calves	5,754	5,409
Hogs	12,748	9,493
Sheep	3,814	4,175

#### NEW YORK LARD EXPORTS.

Exports of lard from New York from April 1 to April 11, 1922, according to unofficial reports, were 11,138,000 lbs., tallow 746,000 lbs., greases 910,000 lbs., and stearine, none.

**LIONEL M. LEVINE**  
CONSULTING ENGINEER  
PACKING PLANTS—REFRIGERATION  
PLANS AND SUPERVISION  
29 BROADWAY NEW YORK



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**John Wilson's Butcher Knives and Steels**

**1750 Standard of the World 1922**

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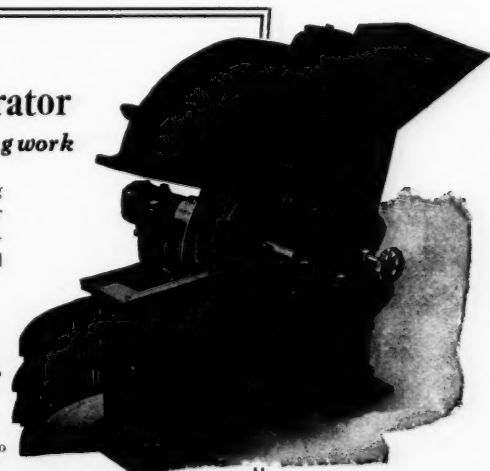
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A superior machine for grinding your bone ash, glue and other products. The steel beaters riveted to a disc do the work well and endure.

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Chicago Buffalo Columbus  
New York Philadelphia Milwaukee  
Kansas City St. Louis San Francisco  
Boston Atlanta Minneapolis



# NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

## LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, medium to prime.....	7.50@8.85
Cows, common to choice.....	1.50@5.50
Bulls, common to choice.....	4.75@5.35
Heifers, mixed.....	@

## LIVE CALVES.

Calves, veals, prime, per 100 lbs.....	11.75@12.00
Calves, veals, common to medium.....	7.00@10.25
Calves, veals, culls, per 100 lbs.....	5.50@ 6.50

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, 100 lbs. prime.....	10.00@14.00
Sheep, ewes, 100 lbs.....	4.00@ 7.50
Sheep, common to good, per 100 lbs.....	5.00@ 8.00
Sheep, wethers, clipped.....	7.00@ 8.50

## LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	10% @11.15
Hogs, medium.....	@11.40
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	11% @11.40
Pigs, under 70 lbs.....	11% @11.40
Roughs.....	8% @ 9

## DRESSED BEEF.

### CITY DRESSED.

Choice, native, heavy.....	17 @18
Choice, native, light.....	18 @19
Native, common to fair.....	16 @17

### WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Native steers, 800@1,000 lbs.....	13 @13 1/2
Native steers, 600@800 lbs.....	13 @13 1/2
Native choice yearlings, 400@600 lbs.....	14 @14 1/2
Western steers, 600@800 lbs.....	12 1/2 @12 1/2
Texas steers, 400@600 lbs.....	11 @12
Texas steers, 400@600 lbs.....	11 @12
Good to choice heifers.....	12 1/2 @13
Common to fair heifers.....	@11 1/2
Choice cows.....	@11 1/2
Common to fair cows.....	9 1/4 @10
Fresh bologna bulls.....	7 1/2 @ 8

## BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	Ctry.
No. 1 ribs.....	@21	18 @19
No. 2 ribs.....	@17	17 @18
No. 3 ribs.....	@17	15½ @17
No. 1 loins.....	@23	22 @23
No. 2 loins.....	@18	20 @22
No. 3 loins.....	@13	19 @21
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	17 @17½	18½ @19
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	16 @16½	17½ @18
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	14 @15	16 @17½
No. 1 rounds.....	@13	13 @18½
No. 2 rounds.....	@11	12 @13
No. 3 rounds.....	@10	11 @12
No. 1 chucks.....	@ 8	@11
No. 2 chucks.....	@ 7	9 @10
No. 3 chucks.....	@ 6	7 @ 8
Bolognas.....	8½ @10	9 @ 9½

## DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	@30
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	@23
Western calves, choice.....	@18
Western calves, fair to good.....	@16
Grassers and buttermilks.....	@9 up

## DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@16
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@16
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@16 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@16 1/2
Pigs, 80 down.....	@16 1/2

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice, spring.....	28 @30
Lambs, poor to good.....	@27
Sheep, choice.....	17 @19
Sheep, medium to good.....	15 @17
Sheep, culls.....	12 @14

## PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	28 @29
Smoked hams, 12@14 avg.....	27 @28
Smoked picnics, light.....	16 @17
Smoked picnics, heavy.....	15 @16
Smoked shoulders.....	17 @18
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@37
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	23 @24
Smoked beef sets.....	42 @43
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	17 @18

## FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, western.....	25 @26
Frozen pork loins.....	18 @20
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	50 @55
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	45 @48
Shoulders, city.....	@
Shoulders, Western.....	17 @18
Butts, boneless, Western.....	23 @24
Butts, regular, fresh city.....	@
Butts, boneless, Western.....	23 @24
Fresh hams, city.....	@
Fresh picnic hams, Western.....	15 @16
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	16 @17

## BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 80 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	\$100.00@110.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	90.00@100.00
Black hooft, per ton.....	30.00@ 40.00
Striped hooft, per ton.....	30.00@ 40.00
White hooft, per ton.....	70.00@ 85.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	100.00@110.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 1s.....	225.00@275.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 2s.....	175.00@200.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 3s.....	100.00@150.00

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L.C., trim'd.....	@37c. a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed.....	@28c. a pound
Calves' heads, scalded.....	@65c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	@75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	@50c. a pound
Beef kidneys.....	@15c. a pound
Mutton kidneys.....	@ 6c. each
Livers, beef.....	@20c. a pound
Oxtails.....	@15c. a pound
Hearts, beef.....	@ 5c. a pound
Rolls, beef.....	@22 1/2c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	@50c. a pound
Lambs, fries.....	@12c. a pair

## BUTCHER'S FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 2
Breast fat.....	@ 4
Edible suet.....	@ 5
Inedible suet.....	@ 4
Shop bones, per cwt.....	20 @25

## SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	15	18
Pepper, Sing., black.....	11	14
Pepper, red.....	36	40
Allspice.....	5	8
Cinnamon.....	13	17
Coriander.....	7	10
Cloves.....	32	37
Ginger.....	12½	15½
Mace.....	48	53

## CURING MATERIALS.

	Bbls.	Dble bags
Refined saltpetre, granulated .....	7%	7%
Refined saltpetre, small crystals.....	8%	8%
Refined nitrate soda, C. L., gran.....	4%	4%
Refined nitrate soda, L. C. L., gran....	4%	4%
Refined nitrate soda, C. L., crystal....	5%	5%
Refined nitrate soda, L. C. L., crystal..	5%	5%
Double refined nitrate of soda and saltpetre in kegs 100 to 150 lbs. net, 1c over above prices.		

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

	5-9	9 1/2-12 1/2	12 1/2-14	14-18	18 lbs. up.
Prime No. 1 veals.....	1.80	1.90	2.30	2.65	3.15
Prime No. 2 veals.....	1.70	1.70	2.05	2.40	2.90
Buttermilk No. 1.....	1.15	1.60	2.05	2.40	....
Buttermilk No. 2.....	1.15	1.40	1.85	2.20	....
Branded, grubby.....	1.15	1.15	1.35	1.55	1.75
No. 3.....	1.00	1.00	1.30	....	....

## DRESSED POULTRY.

### FRESH KILLED.

Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, milk fed—12 to box.

Western, 60 lbs. to 65 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	30 @31
Western, 48 to 54 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	30 @31
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	29 @30
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	28 @29
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	26 @27
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	24 @25

Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, corn fed—12 to box.

Western, 60 to 65 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	29 @30
Western, 48 to 54 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	29 @30
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	28 @29
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	27 @28
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	24 @25
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	23 @24

Fowls—Fresh—Dry Packed—Barrels, corn fed.

Western, dry packed, 5 lbs. and over, lb.....	27 @28
Western, dry packed, 4 1/2 lbs. each, lb.....	27 @28
Western, dry packed, 3 1/2 lbs. each, lb.....	25 @26
Western, dry packed, 3 lbs. and under, lb.....	23 @24

Old Cocks—Fresh—dry packed—boxes or bbls.

Western, dry packed, boxes.....	22 @23
Western, scalded, barrels.....	20 @21

Geese—

Western, fatted, fancy, per lb.....	@
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Squabs—

Prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., doz.....	8.00@ 8.50
Prime, white, 9 lbs. to doz., doz.....	7.00@ 7.50
Prime, white, 8 lbs. to doz., doz.....	6.00@ 7.00
Prime, white, 7 lbs. to doz., doz.....	5.00@ 5.50
Prime, white, 6 to 6 1/2 lbs. to doz., doz.....	4.50@ 5.00
Culls, per dozen.....	1.50@ 2.00

## LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, via exp.....	28 @32
Chickens, via express.....	28 @35
Old roosters.....	28 @14
Ducks, via express.....	28 @30
Turkeys, via express.....	35 @40
Geese, via express.....	17 @20
Pigeons, per pair.....	@60
Guineas, per pair.....	@70

## BUTTER.

Creamery (92 score).....	@36 1/2
Creamery (higher scoring lots).....	37 @37 1/2
Creamery, firsts.....	35 1/2 @36
Creamery, seconds.....	32 @33 1/2
Creamery, lower grades.....	30 @31 1/2

## EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras, per doz.....	30 @31
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	27 1/2 @28 1/2
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	25 @27
Fresh gathered, checks, fair to choice, dry.....	21 1/2 @22 1/2
Fresh gathered, checks, fair to choice, dry.....	22 @22 1/2
Fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1.....	22 1/2 @23

## FERTILIZER MARKETS.

### BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton.....	32.50@35.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	38.00@40.00
Dried blood, high grade.....	@ 3.75
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.85
Bone black, discard, sugar house del., New York, per ton del'd N. Y.....	nom.14.00@18.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent ammonia.....	3.50@ 3.65
Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent ammonia and 15 per cent bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore.....	3.75@ 4.00
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14 per cent ammonia and about 10 per cent B. Phos. lime.....	@ 4.00
Wet, acidulated, 7 per cent ammonia per ton, f.o.b. factory (85c per unit available phos. acid).....	@
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25 per cent in bags.....	3.00@ 3.25
Muriate of potash, 80-85%, per unit K <sub>2</sub> O.....	.70@ .75
Sulphate of potash, 90-95%, per unit K <sub>2</sub> O.....	@ 1.00

## BUTTER AT FOUR MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of 92 score butter at Chicago, New York, Boston and Philadelphia, for the week of April 1 to April 8, 1922:

	1.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	
Chicago.....	36	35 1/2	35	34	34	34	—1 1/2
New York.....	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35	34 1/2	35	— 1/2
Boston.....	37	36 1/2	36	36	35 1/2	36	— 1/2
Phila.....	36	36	36 1/2	36	35 1/2	36	....

Wholesale prices of carlots, fresh centralized butter, 90 score, at Chicago:

	1.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	
24 1/2-5	34 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	34	34	—1 1/2
Receipts of butter by cities, tubs:							
	This week.	Last week.	Last year.	Since Jan. 1, 1922.			
Chicago.....	28,175	27,150	24,948	565,250	489,014	1,921	
New York.....	43,519	39,616	29,938	739,383	524,934	1,921	
Boston.....	8,522	10,370	7,078	194,949	166,663	1,921	
Phila.....	10,535	9,292	8,612	212,534	143,726	1,921	
Total.....	90,751	86,428	70,576	1,712,116	1,304,337		

Cold storage movement, lbs.:

	Into storage.	Out of storage.	On hand Cor. day of Apr. 7, week, 1921.
Chicago.....	3,826	134,338	1,937,906
New York.....	23,714	137,692	1,773,234
Boston.....	166	51,708	1,090,213
Philadelphia.....	166	8,950	205,470
Total.....	27,500	332,688	4,976,826



